FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 089 *7 May 1982*

BULGARIA

Party Daily Comments on U.S. Stand on Falklands [RABOTNICHESKO DELO] C 1
Lukanov-Led Delegation Returns from Turkey C 1
Mladenov Meeting With French Foreign Minister C 1
European Security Highlighted C 1
Dinner Speeches C 2
Discussions End C 4
Briefs: Delegation to GDR C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Liberation Anniversary Celebrations D 1
TV Carries Ceremony D 1
Fojtik Address D 1
Leaders Attend Meeting D 8
Lenart in Bratislava D 8
Leaders Lay Wreaths D 9
Soviet Generals Attend Rally D 9
Chnoupek Starts Official Visit To Austria D 9
Arrives 6 May D 9
Talks Begin With Pahr D 10
Bilak Receives Expelled Ambassador to Portugal D 10
RUDE PRAVO Views Latest 'Disturbances' in Poland D 10
PRAVDA Attacks Polish Catholic Church Part D 11
RUDE PRAVO Condemns UK Actions in Falklands [5 May] D 11
New Credits for Small Private Farming Begun [ROLNICKE NOVINY 4 May] D 12
RUDE PRAVO: Capka Article on Cadre Work D 13

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Receives Departing FRG Official E 1
Axen Addresses Foreign Officials 6 May E 1
Foreign Minister Fischer Arrives in Zimbabwe E 1
Talks With Foreign Minister E 2
Cooperation Talks Held With Polish Minister [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 May] E 2
Democratic Peasants Party Congress Activities E 2
Guests Attend Congress E 2
SED's Felfe Addresses Congress E 2
FDGB-DGB Chairmen Meet in Berlin 5 May E 3

HUNGARY

Budapest Reports Korom Visit to Nograd County F 1
Racz, Delegation Return From Vientiane F 1
Havasi Addresses Science Academy General Assembly F 1
Position on Corn Production Must Be Maintained [NEPSZAVA 20 Apr] F 3
Briefs: Jordanian CP Visit F 3

POLAND

Reportage on Restrictions, Arrests, Disturbances G 1
Local Restrictions Reimposed G 1
Arrests of Young People G 1
Sentences for 1-3 May Events G 2
Szczecin Sentences G 2
Sczcecin Council Appeal G 3
AFP: Baltic Clashes 5 May 82 G 3
Hostile Leaflets Noted G 3
AFP Roundup G 3
Authorities Postpone Walesa Meeting With Wife [AFP] G 4
Antigovernment Forces Hiding Behind Youths G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU]
Western Broadcasts on Demonstrations Criticized G 5
SD Central Committee Presidium Meets 6 May G 5
Assesses 1-3 May Events G 5
Plenum Session Set for June G 6
Fishing Fleet Obliged to Move From Falklands G 6
Vessels Reported Unharmed G 6
Vessel Rescues Downed Pilots G 7
Madej Announces New Reconstruction Proposal G 7
Katowice Court Sentences Martial Law Violators G 7
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on Trials G 8
FRG Demonstration Supporting Solidarity Noted G 8
TRYBUNA LUDU Views Bond of Alliance With USSR G 8
Reportage on PZPR Leadership Activities G 9
Mokrzyszczak in Nowy Sacz G 9
Wozniak Attends Lublin Plenum G 9
Czyrek Addresses Sieradz Aktiv G 9
Receives Red Cross Official G 10
Kubiak Attends Warsaw Meeting G 10
West German SPD Deputies Arrive for Talks G 10
TRYBUNA LUDU Attacks Appeal Publicized by RFE G 10
Army Daily on CIA 'Subversive' Activity G 11
[Rusinowicz in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 3 May]
Daily Denounces Lax Language Standards, Newspeak G 12
[Wroblewski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 3 May]
LE FIGARO on Repercussions of Recent Riots G 14
[Margueritte, Paris, 5 May]
Briefs: New Appointments; Taxation Agreement With Spain G 15

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Interview for Greek Television 29 Apr H 1
[SCINTEIA 4 May]
Ceausescu's Visit to Greece Continues 5-6 May H 3
Meets Athens Mayor H 3
Talks With Papandreou H 3
Cooperation Agreements Signed H 4
Talks With Karamanlis H 5
Island Visit With Karamanlis H 5
Karamanlis Hosts Luncheon H 6
Working Meeting Reported H 6
Meeting With Tsatsos H 6
Ceausescu Sends Mubarak Birthday Greetings H 7
[SCINTEIA 4 May]
Nicu Ceausescu Confers With Japanese Youth H 7
[SCINTEIA 4 May]

YUGOSLAVIA

DELO's Sedmak on Polish May Day Demonstrations [5 May] I 1
Indian President Reddy Arrives for Visit I 2
Arrival 6 May I 2
Talks Start With Kraigher I 2
Kraigher Dinner Toast I 3
Reddy Dinner Toast I 5
Visiting French Socialists Meet Dragosavac I 6
Macedonian LC Congress Opens in Skopje 6 May I 6
Cemerski Address I 6
Congress Report I 8
Dolanc Greetings Speech I 11
Foreign Affairs Commission I 12
Dragosavac Addresses Vracar Political Aktiv I 13
POLITIKA Commentator Views Market Shortages I 14
[Komljenovic, 4 May]
SAWPY Committee Discusses Religious Affairs I 15

PARTY DAILY COMMENTS ON U.S. STAND ON FALKLANDS

AU060919 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 6 May 82

["False Declarations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 6 May (BTA) -- Today RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries a signed commentary on the positions of the United States on the Falkland issue.

The commentary recalls that "the spirit of friendship" is a theme taking a major place in the election campaign of every candidate for president and in the political doctrine of every new ruler of the White House. "And if it is difficult to enumerate all the official American declarations in favor of friendship with the Latin American states, it is twice as difficult to enumerate all the American aggressive actions against these states" stresses the author of the article.

He goes on to say that the dramatic Falkland events show in a most convincing manner the unceremonious attitude of the United States towards their partners from the Organization of American States. The government of President Reagan did not hesitate to pull down the mask of a neutral observer and openly support (and not without self interest) the ambitions of Great Britain in that conflict.

The author concludes that at that time of serious trial it has become evident again that among the true friends of the Latin American states, friends which stand for the peaceful and just settlement of the conflict, the United States do not and cannot have a place.

LUKANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TURKEY

AU061949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] On 6 May the Bulgarian economic delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which visited Turkey at the invitation of Turgut Ozal, deputy premier of Turkey and minister of state, returned to Bulgaria. At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials, as well as by Yildirim Keskin, Turkish ambassador to Bulgaria.

MLADENOV MEETING WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

AU060959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The official talks between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Claude Cheysson began at the Lozenets residence in Sofia today. The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations so far. It was also emphasized that there were possibilities for expanding these relations in the interest of the two countries. The development of Bulgarian-French economic ties was also discussed. The increasing cooperation [words indistinct] new forms of economic cooperation, industrial production-sharing, joint cooperation with third-market partners and others were positively assessed. The development of relaitons with other countries was highly appraised.

The ambassadors of the two countries, Konstantin Atanasov and Yves Barbier, also attended the talks.

European Security Highlighted

AU061340 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 6 May (BTA) -- The official talks between Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs and Mr Claude Cheysson, France's minister of external relations, began here today.

The European security was in the highlights of the review of the international relations they made. The two ministers acclaimed the negotiations conducted between the USSR and the USA in Geneva and expressed hope that they will end successfully. The two parties' stands on the U.S. concepts for waging a "limited nuclear war" in Europe were very close. They were unanimous that the meeting in Madrid must end with positive results and that a decision on convening a conference on questions related to detente and disarmament in Europe must be taken.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Claude Cheysson spoke also about the necessity for normalizing the situation in the "hotbeds of tension" in the world.

After discussing all the aspects of bilateral relations they gave high assessment to the development of cooperation. It was noted that despite of the ascending development of the economic cooperation there are still a number of untapped possibilities. Emphasis was laid on the necessity for expanding the economic cooperation and for looking for ways of overcoming the difficulties.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Claude Cheysson expressed common wish for extending the cultural cooperation. The French Ministry of Foreign Relations will render its assistance in the celebration of Georgi Dimitrov's centenary in that country.

This afternoon the talks with continue.

Dinner Speeches

AU070930 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 7 May 82

[Report on speeches by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, delivered at 6 May Sofia dinner]

[Text] Sofia, 7 May (BTA) -- Bulgaria and France's different social systems must not be a hindrance to the development of the political contacts, to the perspective economic and techno-scientific cooperation, to the cultural exchange which will be in compliance with the two countries' interests said Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs yesterday.

In his speech at the dinner he gave for Mr Claude Cheysson, France's minister of foreign relations, Mr Petur Mladenov stressed that the adoption of new, more developed forms of economic, industrial and trade cooperation would lead to more stable and efficient results in the sphere of science, technology, industry and will contribute to the two countries' development of the relations.

Bulgaria's foreign minister touched upon the good development of the relations in the sphere of culture and tourism. Our second meeting is being held on the eve of the anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerism, Mr Petur Mladenov said. The peoples of Europe recall with horror this devastating war. It seems, however, that some people have forgotten the lessons of history.

He stressed that in result of the moves of certain influential forces, the international situation is being highly strained and the security and calm of the peoples are seriously threatened. To these moves Mr Petur Mladenov added the permanent increase in the military expenses, the provoking of the arms race, the decision for the production and deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles on the territory of Europe, for the manufacture of neutron and chemical weapons.

Further on he said that this is done in order to break the existing balance of forces and to gain military superiority. To this he added also doctrines of "right" of using nuclear weapons first, of limited nuclear war in Europe. It should be clear that the blast of a nuclear bomb can evoke the end of the human civilization, Mr Petur Mladenov said.

"By pointing out as reasons the measures taken by the legal Polish authorities, a course of restricting the political, economic, cultural and other ties with the socialist countries is pursued, contrary to the general accepted norms for communication among the peoples, is pursued" he said.

Dwelling upon the hotbeds of tension outside Europe, Mr Petur Mladenov said that the illegal occupation of Arab territories by Israel continues. The undeclared war against Afghanistan, a country which in order to defend itself demanded aid in full compliance with the UN Charter and the existing treaties with the other countries, continues, Bulgaria's foreign minister said. "As far as Indochina is concerned it seems that some regret that the murderers Pol Pot and Ieng Sary are deprived of the possibilities to kill the Kampuchean people to the last, Mr Petur Mladenov said.

He stressed that irrespective of the differences in the estimations of the complicated situation in the world today, every possible effort must be done to halt the arms race, to take efficient measures for disarmament, to continue the road to detente, to strengthen peace and security in the world, to the development in the international cooperation.

Mr Petur Mladenov, stressed that the only way for reaching these aims is the honest and constructive dialogue on all outstanding questions, a dialogue, which is to be held on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

Touching upon Bulgaria's peaceful policy he stressed that the materialization of the idea for converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone would be an important contribution to peace in Europe and in the world.

In his speech Mr Claude Cheysson, France's minister of foreign relations stressed that whatever the differences and controversies are, they must be discussed. The reasons must be understood, the consequences for the two countries must be discussed.

"Regarding the different political choice of the two peoples, my presence here and that of the French top officials in the future, marks the wish to begin a dialogue and to continue it in the future with Bulgaria, with the countries of the region and the countries of the political union, to which you belong."

The French foreign minister said that the countries of Europe want to live in peace, they are striving after justice and social progress and they wish a better life. He said that this is why the principles in the UN Charter and in the Final Act of Helsinki should be observed. The sovereignty of each state should be sacred, the dignity of every personality should be guaranteed. The well-being of everyone should be ensured.

"It is obvious that for the fulfillment of these aims, the means of dialogue and negotiations should be searched in order [for] the reasons for the disputes to be understood, in order [for] their significance to be esteemed and solutions to be found. We want peace and cooperation -- the efforts needed for the adoption of measures for the restoration of trust must be made", Mr Claude Cheysson said.

He stressed that the outrageous piling up of weapons in Europe establishes mutual mistrust and poses a serious threat to the security of the continent and in the world. He said that peace rests on the balance of forces, which according to him should be restored at the lowest possible level of armament.

Mr Claude Cheysson said further on that France will not stop to insist before the great powers to discuss seriously in Geneva the dangerous issues, caused by the deployment of nuclear medium range missiles, will insist on these negotiations to be extended on the whole arsenal, including the stretegic forces.

He stressed that peace is integral and all the peoples have the right to self-determination and independence. "This is true for the Middle East, and for South Africa, and for Afghanistan, and for Indochina, and for Central America," Mr Claude Cheysson added.

By stressing that the present crisis is ever more distancing the industrialized countries from the weakly developed ones, he stressed that the French Government will fight for the establishment of more just world economic order.

The North-South relations as well as the East-West relations could reach balance and could answer the expectation of the peoples if everyone is determined to apply in his own community the principles of freedom and independence, which he is proclaiming outside, Mr Claude Cheysson said.

According to him the rights of man in Poland have been violated.

I note with satisfaction that the programme of our political consultations, joint commissions and working groups could be observed, the French minister stressed. The trade has been increased and in 1981 it was for the first time that it has exceeded the sum of one milliard franc while the passive trade balance for which it could be regretted for has been decreased. Two long-term agreements which will direct our industrial cooperation will encourage our trade and will give the necessary impetus for all-round bilateral economic relations for their reaching the level which is in accordance to our possibilities and to our mutual strivings, have been signed.

You know what great significance we attach to the different aspects of our cultural ties.

We are following a correct road and if I could express here any wish it is to encourage all that can give the Bulgarians and the French the opportunity to get acquainted with each other better, to understand each other better, what I have in mind is the youth of our two countries in the first place, Mr Claude Cheysson added.

Discussions End

AU061927 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 6 May (BTA) -- Extraordinarily useful and constructive -- this is how Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, described the Bulgarian-French talks which ended here today. Mr Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations of France, joint [as received] to what Mr Mladenov said by adding that the talks were extraordinarily interesting. Unchanged remained the two foreign affairs ministers'stands on the topical international matters. The almost full identity of views on the settlement of the Middle East crisis was pointed to.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Claude Cheysson agreed that the trend for expanding the mutually advantageous economic and trade cooperation must continue. Discussed were the possibilities for signing agreements on the protection of the investments and for freeing from the double tax. The talks proceeded in a frank and business atmosphere. Common is the wish for further serene development of Bulgaria and France's relations.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO GDR -- At the invitation of the Democratic Peasant's Party of Germany, a delegation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union led by Petur Tanchev, its secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council, has left for the GDR to attend the 11th Congress of the Democratic Peasant's Party of Germany. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 4 May 82 AU]

REPORTAGE ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

TV Carries Ceremony

AU061753 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech begins a live relay at 1655 GMT on 6 May, from the Smetana Theater in Prague of a gala gathering marking the 37th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet army.

The event opens with the Czechoslovak and Soviet anthems.

At 1703 GMT, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik mounts the rostrum and begins reading his 35-minute long speech, during which the camera is mostly trained on the speaker, from time to time cutting to the audience, consisting of well-dressed, mostly middleaged and elderly people with a sprinkling of high-ranking CSSR Army officers, and to boxes in which CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Peter Colotka, Josef Korcak, Josef Kempny, Karel Hoffmann, Antonin Kapek, Vaclav Hula and CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik are sitting, as well as other high-ranking Czechoslovak officials, the Soviet ambassador to the CSSR, A.P. Botvin, high-ranking Soviet army officers and a few Asian diplomats.

The event ends with the Internationale.

Fojtik Address

LD062210 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1655 GMT 6 May 82

[Speech by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, marking the 37th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army, made at a ceremony in the Smetana Theater in Prague organized by the CPCZ Central Committee, the Prague city party committee, the federal government and the Czech Government -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and dear friends:

Progressive people the world over are marking the 37th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. For us, the days of May 1945 are of a special significance. The Soviet army dealt the last blow to the fascists on our territory. By the liberation of Prague it brought to a heroic conclusion the chronicle of battles from Moscow and Stalingrad. The glorious operation of the troops under Marshal Koniev, which came swiftly to the assistance of the fighting people of our capital city, is connected with the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people on the barricades erected in Prague.

If by the subjugation of our homeland -- which was carried out on the basis of the Munich pact -- Hitler was able to begin carrying out his war plans for the extermination of entire nations or their enslavement, then by the liberation of Czechoslovakia, concluded by the liberation of insurgent Prague, the fate of the thousands-year empire was sealed. The peace brought by the heroic Soviet army to our homeland was a peace for the whole of Europe. However, for us this did not mean a mere restoration of the existence of our state. After all those bitter experiences, both prewar and war, which revealed the rottenness of the former system, the perfidy and incompetence of the then ruling classes, the cynicism and ruthlessness of the betrayal of the so-called Western allies, no return to the pre-Munich situation was possible.

The ending of the Nazi rule of terror, the suffering and humiliation of 6 years of occupation and the forcible separation of our nations was the beginning of the real liberation, the beginning of the new epoch in the history of the Czech and Slovak people. The liberating mission of the Soviet army, the army of the first socialist state, which was born out of the immortal ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution, lies in the fact that it destroyed the armed forces of Hitlerite fascism, and that it enabled the countries from which it drove out the fascists to build, together with the restoration of their independence, their new life in their own way, and to carry out changes corresponding to the price experience in keeping with the results of antifascist resistance and with paying full regard to national interests and needs.

Thus were born the states of a new, people's democratic type, the foundation of the present-day powerful and ever developing world system of socialism.

History until then knew nothing of the kind, not even that people of the victorious great power, itself seriously affected by war and suffering, would unselfishly help everyone, including the vanquished, to restore their life in peace. Our country is extremely lucky to be among the countries which were able to make use of the uniquely historic opportunity afforded them by the Soviet army liberation.

Today we can state with pride that our people grabbed this opportunity. They did not neglect anything that decided their future. To use Klement Gottwald's words, they successfully passed their test of statesmanship in the most difficult times. Under the leadership of their Communist Party, which, since the very moment that fascism began to threaten our national existence, stood in the defense of the republic and which alone out of all political parties which existed at that time did not fail, our people rose against alien oppression and decided once and for all to put an end to any type of oppression; not merely national but social.

Klement Gottwald rightly described victory day -- 9 May 1945 -- as our greatest national holiday, as an historic milestone from which our nation began a new and the brightest era of true national liberty and independence, an era of the rule by the people and the free labor of the popular masses, an era of socialist construction.

By building a people's democratic order, by carrying through consistently national and democratic revolution and by transforming it into a socialist revolution, which enabled the working class to consolidate its power and use it fully to begin socialist construction, to combine toward this aim both its strength and the strength of the overwhelming section of society, the legacy of the fighters against fascism, the Slovak national uprising and the May rising of the Czech people, was fulfilled and developed in the spirit of revolutionary and progressive traditions of our nations. Fulfilled and developed was the legacy of those in Gestapo torture chambers, in concentration camps, underground movements, partisan units and at the barricades and on the fronts of war far away from our homeland, as well as at home, sacrificed their lives for the freedom of their native land, for a new society in which the highest value is peace and work, the fruits of which serve the common well-being.

The social transformations carried out in our country during the past 37 years have surpassed even the most daring aspirations of those who dreamed about tomorrow, which they wanted so much to live to see and for which they shed their blood. Ranking among the most significant results of this path, along which we had to overcome many pitfalls, traps and obstacles, is the fact that the CSSR, a firm component of the world socialist community, is the true home of the working man, a common homeland of equal nations and nationalities, harmoniously building a society based on social justice and their united state, and that the sovereignty of the will of the people is not only declared in the Constitution but also guaranteed by the state and social system and fulfilled daily through the domestic and foreign policy of the communist, the leading political force in the National Front.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party and in the revolutionary orientation of our country, a state of a new character was formed, a state representing the power of the working class, the power of the people. The working man became the real master and manager in his own country. It could, however, become so in the true sense of the word only when the entire economic system of society was founded on the foundations of social, socialist ownership. The revolution replaced democracy for the exploiter by a democracy for the working man.

This however would not have been enough for the victory of socialism. For that purpose it was essential to eliminate the system of private ownership, after the nationalization of industry, to place agriculture on a cooperative basis, to put the means of production into social ownership and multiply production forces. In this way the most significant success was achieved: The exploitation of man by man was eliminated, laid down a reliable foundation of socialism on which rests the new structure of society -- the bond between the working class, cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia loyal to socialism.

The development of socialist changes confirmed in Czechoslovakia the validity of the basic truth of scientific communism that the key task of the revolution -- to overcome the system of private ownership and to create a system of public socialist ownership -- can be mastered only by a working class state, based upon the masses of the people. It can be successful only if it proceeds in a firm and consistent manner in the process of socialization, if the Marxist-Leninist party which applies its leading role in the socialist political system, will not let itself be misled from its path by other considerations or opportunist tactics.

Our party and our people achieved a historic victory when, with the international help of our friends, it defended the basis of socialism from counterrevolution; when after April 1969, during the process of consolidation and new expansion in which it continued in a revolutionary Leninist line, represented in a history of our party by Klement Gottwald, it strengthened the socialist system to such an extent that it could begin with the construction of advanced, matured socialist society.

It has been 13 years since the moment when Comrade Gustav Husak assumed the leadership of the party. In his person the continuity of the revolution from the time when the direction of our road of socialism was decided upon, when the decision was made on the foundations of the construction of the new society, is embodied and symbolized.

The seventies again confirmed the validity of the principle which guided the party in the revolutionary struggles for socialist victory. On the grounds of the socioeconomic system of socialism the economic potential of the country has significantly grown. The standard of education and cultural maturity of the people, and their standard of living have improved. The firm foundation of public, socialist onwership is the key internal condition for the political stability of our state. It is the guarantee of the strengthening of the social security of the working people, a source of their realistic opportunities to apply themselves according to their abilities, interests and the needs of society. Only on the bases of the further consolidation of the public socialist ownership is it possible to master the future purposefully, to create a scientifically justified prognosis, implement our plan and not to forget in the process the interests of those who will come after us; and also to react in an appropriate way to the unexpected situations, to the external influences which are difficult to foretell.

It all manifests the huge achievements which concretely show the superiority of real socialism over capitalism, in particular when we are thinking from the viewpoint of the further prospects of our society's development. The value of all these advantages is growing with the way the general crisis of capitalism is deepening and growing, the crisis which is the origin of the unfavorable conditions in the current world, from the consequences of which we also have to protect ourselves.

It is not accidental that our enemies object most to the social-economic system of socialism which makes socialism indefensible everywhere it has been deeply rooted. They attack, without choice and tirelessly, everything which guarantees the existence and development of this system, the socialist state, their leading bodies and in particular the Marxist-Leninist party which unites the many-sided and rich activity of the socialist political system and secures the effectiveness and nonformal character of socialist democracy.

They say that we allegedly lack pluralism in the political life which they say can exist only where opposition political parties exist. This is a maneuver, which can be easily seen as orientated toward the destabilization of the situation in our country, to bring to life and legalize a hostile political situation for the imperialists which could undermine socialism with impunity, and put such obstacles in our way which would finally discredit the social-economic system of socialism. It has been said many times: We are not interested in such pluralism, and will not permit it. We will not allow anyone to undermine socialism.

The much offered democracy in the alleged pluralism, which various revisionists along with anti-communists demand on us, is everything but not a democracy. The current U.S. President, who considers himself a particularly renovated follower of democracy, does not hide that its fruits are for the rich. He says that the foundation of all liberties, and with them human civilization and culture, is private ownership. On its protection, according to him, the United States needs to base its function and the relations to the others in the world. In other words, to protect private ownership the United States demands -- or at least they are convinced they have the right to demand -- hegemony.

The danger of this ideology is not only in its lack of foundation which is shown also by the fact that the system of private ownership became, with the move from the monopoly-based capitalism to imperialism, an anchronism. It survives only because it was modified by the state capitalism and repressive manners which do not make any considerations: It grossly and brutally suppresses the liberties and rights of man everywhere the capital feels threatened, where people demand real progress. The danger of this ideology is also in the fact that for the implementation of the mad plans of the reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism, huge arm arsenals are being built with the application of the latest science and technology, and ideological campaigns are being organized accordingly.

The orientation directed at increasing the violence, at the preparation of aggression, is accompanied with graduated ideological pressure on the public, with inciting a psychological war against the USSR, socialist countries, and against the forces of progress and peace.

At the same time they do not shrink from any lie. How often they indulge, for instance, in slanders about the Soviet military threat. And when something happens somewhere which they do not like or which does not suit their purposes, their propaganda must always discover the notorious Moscow hand.

The content of ideological influence spread by the mass communications media serving imperialism is to all practical purposes governed entirely by the needs of diversion and the gross manipulation of one's own population. They boast about the freedom of the press, but they are nonetheless closed to the truth which affects their interests. Decisive in this is their fear of revolutionary social transformations of our epoch, dues they have to pay [poplatnost] to antihumane ideologies, racism, superior cosmopolitanism, hatred of social progress and anti-Sovietism.

The Soviet Union and the countries of real socialism, which exert all their strength to ensure peaceful conditions and the realization of their programs of construction, and which provide selfless assistance to all those who are trying to extricate themselves from dependence on imperialism and who live by their own will, resist with dignity all these attacks. Nothing can divert our country from the goals which were written on our banners by generations, which were the first to rise in revolutionary struggles and which waged a victorious struggle against the most aggressive detachment of imperialism -- fascism.

We know well that we are not without weaknesses. We do not hide them either from ourselves or from others. We are not uncritical to the past either. The enthusiasm with which we set about resolving the tasks placed before us by the revolution was also connected with illusions, with simplified notions as regards the timetables for socialist transformations or demands and requirements linked with social changes. There were also other mistakes and malpractices. But we have learned from them. And those who have not corrected their unrealistic notions and who believed that reality must yield to such notions, that socialism must provide them with whatever they think of, ended mostly badly. Today they appear hurt and criticize this and that. Some of them have been recruited by our enemies. They are to prove an alleged collapse of socialism. After all, they were intimately connected with all this, having held high posts.

The road to socialism and communism is no promenade along a broad avenue. It is a complicated and hard struggle between the new and the old, whose outcome is threatened not merely by the danger of insufficient thinking when deciding about political strategy and tactics but also by all manifestations of recklessness and easygoing ways in implementing them.

In this struggle we encounter especially great difficulties where ideological work is neglected, where reliance is placed on automatic development, where the mere natural aspiration of man to better himself is counted on. The steadfastness, vitality and motivation of socialism lies in the bond between the working people of towns and villages -- or to put it graphically, it must stand on both legs, it must rely on the nationalized industry and cooperative farms. The thinking and morality of society must also correspond with it. Where concern for the socialist consciousness of man and education to a responsible attitude toward work and society in the spirit of collectivism, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism are lacking, there the growth of prosperity can be accompanied by the dangerous recidivism to petty bourgeois behavior and bourgeois individualism.

Liberation from exploitation must be accomplished in its final stage by the liberation of many from spiritual obscurantism, from notions and prejudices which exploiting societies conceived and fixed in firmly-rooted customs over the centuries. The aim of communism is a truly free man, an all-round developing personality.

Loyalty to the revolutionary legacy, the legacy of the fighters against fascism, fighters for real democracy and socialism, is demonstrated not by being carried away by the past, by swearing to the principles of socialism but by and only by demonstrating by our deeds how much we respect our great past, how we guard and develop the results of the struggles and the selfless work of previous generations, how we are consolidating in practice the positions of socialism in all areas of our society's life.

In the present period this means concentrating our strength and all creative energy on the realization of the 16th CPCZ Congress program. We must wage a total struggle for a consistent transformation of our economy toward the course of its intensive development. We must demonstrate that we know how to manage our economy in line with the new and more complex conditions and how to run well our socialist state, to deepen socialist democracy and develop the activity of the people's bodies of power and administration. There is no doubt whatever that we will master the new tasks and that we will further strengthen the socialist production-social relations.

We will consolidate the influence of our revolutionary ideology throughout our society. The 16th party congress obliges us to follow the spiritual course of revolutionary traditions, in harmony with the Leninist teaching: forward, not a single step back. The responsibility with which we will approach the newly arising problems will reflect our contemporary relationship to the working class and to the working people. It will also reflect the fact that we know at what price our freedom was won a long time ago, what extraordinary effort and sacrifices had to be made for the victory of the idea of socialism in our country.

Comrades, dear guests. The Soviet Union which carried the main burden of the battles in World War II saved mankind from the barbarism of fascism. It has also done everything possible toward such an arrangement of the post-war world which would not only make the renewal of fascism impossible but would forever free mankind of the threat of war. Unlike its former allies in the antifascist coalition the Soviet Union has always remained faithful to the signatures of its highest representatives on the Yalta and Potsdam conference documents. The entire post-war development has shown that the Soviet Union is the most consistent defender of peace, a firm and reliable pillar of all peace-loving and freedom-loving forces in the world, that socialism and peace are indivisible.

It is the descendants of the Hitlerite aggressors, the imperialists headed by the most reactionary forces of American imperialism -- its military-industrial complex -- who have never accepted the changes which were logically brought about by the defeat of fascism and who would like to set mankind back to the time of capitalist supremacy in the world. While the shooting of World War II was still to be heard and while the military actions of the Soviet army on our territory were still under way, Harry Truman was already declaring a tough course toward the Soviet Union. It is known that he counted on the monopoly of the nuclear bomb. Before the testing of this first terrible weapon which they would not like -- much improved and many times more devastating -- to use in a so-called limited nuclear war, Truman said: I think that if it does explode I will have these partners -- the Russians -- under control. At the same time Churchill began to describe the Soviet Union as a lethal danger and, like Truman, advocated negotiations with the Soviet Union from the position of strength.

The cold war, started by Truman and Churchill, did not however stop the process of the revolutionary transformation of mankind. The world community of socialist countries has grown bigger and stronger. The colonial system has crumbled away and on its debris dozens of new states have come into being and some of them have chosen socialist development. Everywhere, however, where progress was winning imperialism has left bloody marks. The military protection and support of the most reactionary rotten regimes and the export of counter-revolution are the most characteristic features of U.S. foreign policy. In the long war with Vietnam the American imperialists exceeded even the crimes of the Hitlerites. The experiences of their mercenaries are now being implemented against the heroic people of Salvador under their direct oversight and pretection. These experiences apparently also inspire the Israeli occupiers in the realization of genocide against the Palestinian people. It would seem that enough has been enough. But since the arrival of Ronald Reagan in the White House the reactionary forces have been making an ever bigger impact on the U.S. policy. As we now see, they have decided to put an end to the policy of detente, to change the balance of power in favor of imperialism, and to carry out revenge for everything that has been achieved by human progress in this century. In line with the interests of the multinational monopolies, who are reaping colossal profits from the arms build-up and war preparations, they organize a new round of arms fever, step up tension and spread its centers over all continents.

One thing must concern us -- the fact that the strategic intentions of the United States, as has been confirmed by its attitude to the Helsinki agreements in Belgrade and Madrid, find a Europe of peace and mutually beneficial cooperation between its nations unsuitable.

The behavior of the most responsible U.S. personalities, alas, does not leave anyone in doubt about the seriousness of the situation. (?We must be concerned at) the fact that the United States is firmly determined to instal almost 600 of the latest medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads in West Europe as early as 1983 and thus turn Europe into the main theater of nuclear catastrophe, to burn it in the fire of a thermo-nuclear war and poison it with chemical weapons. In this context it is necessary also to assess the threat posed by the recent provocative agreement between the United States and the FRG according to which the United States can increase the numbers of its forces from four to ten divisions and by 1,000 additional aircraft within 10 days any time the United States deems it necessary.

In this context we must also interpret the thoughtless reaction of the American imperialists to the declaration of the state of emergency in the Polish People's Republic. They had already optimistically expected that the fruits of counterrevolutionary diversion would fall into their lap. They assumed that the events in Poland, in which the West was involved from the very start, would lead to the weakening of our entire community and that perhaps even in our country, too, they would cause a crisis situation. However, 13 December showed that these plans would come to nothing, that Poland would not be diverted from socialism. Of course, we know that the course of the fraternal Polish people will not be an easy one. The enemy, although no longer able to prevent the renewal of a normal life, will -- as has been already seen -- do everything to make life as difficult as possible. The imperialists who only yesterday were promising the Polish reaction just about anything, even a generous postponement of the schedules for the repayment of massive loans, will not hesitate to use any method in order to make the troubles of the Polish people worse still, and even use them to further step up tension.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in an address delivered at the recent congress of Soviet trade unions, noted that because of the reactionary forces of imperialism mankind has found itself at a dangerous crossroads. The hopes of the nations are again directed to the Soviet Union which consistently puts the policy of peace and security against the war hysteria and feverish armaments race. It puts mutual closeness and understanding of nations against their hostility and artificial alienation.

The CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people identify themselves fully with the USSR's endeavors for peace. We fully support the initiatives and the proposals leading to disarmament and to saving peace, with which the general secretary of the CPSU and the chairman of the Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is continuously coming forward. [applause]

We see no higher and more important duties in our time than the duty to contribute with the greatest possible effect to the struggle for peace, so that mankind is saved from the destruction of a thermonuclear war and so that the danger of war is completely removed. We believe that common sense will win over madness. A wide anti-imperialist front, a huge front of peace (?is being created).

Comrades, friends. In these days of May we pay homage to our liberators, the Soviet Army, the Soviet people and its vanguard, the CPSU. [applause] Our nations will never forget the heroism and the merits of the Soviet man in the great fatherland war, our gratitude is multiplied by the fact that we have found in our liberator, in the Soviet people, a sincere and selfless friend and helper also for the construction of a new, free life, that under their protection we could build and succeed in defending socialism. [applause] Friendship with the USSR has deep roots in the joint struggle and in the common work, and is highly valued. Therefore we shall develop it, deepen it and protect it like the most previous jewel. The basis of this firm alliance between the people of the two countries is the unity between the CPCZ and the CPSU, based on the common Marxist-Leninist world outlook, on loyalty to Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Husak said the friendship, alliance and mutual cooperation treaty between the CSSR and the USSR signed on 6 May 1970, is based on these principles. The treaty is the foundation of our security and of the happy peaceful future of our people. [applause]

We are fully justified, said Comrade Husak, in saying that never in the past have mutual relations and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples of our two countries reached such a standard, never were they so all-sided, developed and intensive as now.

This year, comrades, the Soviet people, and with them all progressive people in the world, celebrate the 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR, the birth of a unified, multinational state of workers and agricultural workers, which is a living embodiment of the ideas of Lenin and of Leninist principles of the policy toward nationalities, a state which is the result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the ideals of which illuminate the road of human progress like a burning torch, the road which leads to a complete victory of peace and liberated work. We are sending fraternal combat greetings from this festive rally to the courageous Soviet people and its Leninist CPSU. [applause] With the USSR for ever, long live our homeland, the CSSR. Long live the CPCZ. Let the unity and all-sided cooperation of the countries of socialist community strengthen. Let the anti-imperialist front -- the front of peace and progress -- continue to strengthen. [applause]

Leaders Attend Meeting

LD062156 Prague CTK in English 1757 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Prague, 6 May (CTK) -- A meeting took place here Thursday evening to mark the 37th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet army.

It was held by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and its city committee in Prague, the Federal and the Czech Government and central committees of the Czechoslovak and the Czech National Front.

The meeting was attended by party general secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal and other Presidium members of the party, representatives of legislative assemblies, National Front organizations, the People's Army and other personalities, as well as foreign diplomats. The main report was delivered by party Secretary Jan Fojtik.

Lenart in Bratislava

LD062252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] A festive rally of the working people and youth of Bratislava and West Slovak region on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation fight of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army was held in Bratislava this afternoon. Comrades Jozef Lenart, Miloslav Hruskovic, Viliam Salgovic and other personalities took part in the rally.

Jan Jinik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee spoke at the rally about the heroism of the Soviet people in World War II, about the successes achieved in Slovakia since the victory of the working class in February 1948 and about the fulfillment of the tasks stemming from the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. He also spoke about the great significance of the peace policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The celebrations of the 37th anniversary of this important event will culminate in a festive evening at the Smetana Theater in Prague.

Leaders Lay Wreaths

LD061740 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The celebrations marking the anniversary of the liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army started in Bratislava today with a wreath-laying ceremony at Slavin.

A shared wreath of the CPSL Central Committee, of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, of the Slovak National Council and of the Slovak Government was laid at the memorial to our liberators by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Slagovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council and other members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium.

Delegations of the party and the state bodies of the capital of Slovakia and of the West Slovak Region, representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Army, of the People's Militia and of armed forces of the Ministry of Interior, delegations of Bratislava enterprises, factories and institutions expressed their profound respect to the Soviet heroes by laying wreaths.

Soviet Generals Attend Rally

LD061804 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Members of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Czechoslovak People's Army chief political administration celebrated with a festive rally the 37th anniversary of the end of our people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army.

Among the guests were: Col Gen Dmitriy Litosev, Soviet representative of the Joint Supreme Command for Warsaw Pact Forces at the Czechoslovak People's Army, Col Gen Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of the Soviet army in Czechoslovakia; and military and air attaches of the socialist countries.

Minister Martin Dzur said the great heroism of the USSR in the great patriotic war was an inspiration for the Czechoslovak people's fight, which was led from the beginning by the CPCZ.

CHNOUPEK STARTS OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Arrives 6 May

LD061310 Prague CTK in English 1144 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Vienna, 6 May (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek arrived here Thursday for a three-day official visit, at the invitation of Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr.

Discussed during the visit will be questions of the further development of bilateral contacts and cooperation.

The Czechoslovak guest was welcomed by the Austrian foreign minister who gave a lunch in his honor.

Talks Begin With Pahr

LD062256 Prague CTK in English 1754 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Vienna, 6 May (CTK) -- Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and his visiting Czechoslovak colleague Bohuslav Chnoupek Thursday afternoon opened their first working talks which centered on the further developments of bilateral relations.

At a luncheon in honour of Bohuslav Chnoupek, Willibald Pahr expressed his conviction that their talks would help promote bilateral cooperation and relax tension in the world. He said that Czechoslovakia is one of Austria's most important neighbours -- not only because of the length of their joint border, but also thanks to the long tradition of all-round ties which have bloomed especially after World War II to the benefit of the two countries' peoples.

Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized that bilateral dialogue has helped strengthen relations between the two countries. This can be proved by the fact that he is visiting Austria for the third time in the past five years. He appreciated the role Austria plays in international policy, striving to preserve peace and disarmament, and coming out for the continuation of the process of detente and security in the world. He emphasized that such policy is very close to that pursued by Czechoslovakia.

BILAK RECEIVES EXPELLED AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL

LD061426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Jan Janik, the present ambassador, who was expelled by the Portuguese authorities without reason. The expulsion grossly contradicts the generally acknowledged norms of international law, as well as the CSCE Final Act. The hostile act was instigated by the forces which do not wish to develop good relations between peoples nor continue the policy of relaxation of international tension.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS LATEST 'DISTURBANCES' IN POLAND

AU061115 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 May on page 7 carries a 300-word CTK Warsaw dispatch entitled "After the Antisocialist Forces' Disturbances; Decision of the Military Council of the Polish People's Republic." The dispatch notes that "in connection with the antisocialist forces' latest provocations," the 4 May Jaruzelski-chaired Warsaw session of the Military Council of National Salvation adopted "essential measures" and refers to the reintroduction of the curfew, suspension of telephone communications, a ban on the use of private vehicles and cancellation of cultural and sports events in "several voivodships." According to the dispatch, these measures are a consequence of "incidents provoked by groups of mostly youthful rioters in Warsaw and several other Polish cities -- Gdansk, Krakow, Lodz and other cities."

The dispatch then quotes Interior Minister Gen Kiszczak's 4 May speech to the Sejm of the "disturbances" of 3 May, saying that "from several hundred to several thousand" people took part in them, mostly secondary school and university students, who were "setting cars on fire, demolishing and plundering stores, smashing windows, trying to set some buildings on fire and attacking members of security forces." The dispatch concludes by quoting Kiszczak's warning that "no one must indulge in the illusion that he will be allowed to stage such performances in Poland" and that such incidents only "increase the social costs of normalization and delay it."

On the same page, RUDE PRAVO carries a 500-word dispatch by its Warsaw correspondent Jan Lipavsky entitled "They Have Staked Their All on Disruption." Lipavsky opens by saying that "the initial response to the Sejm's statement on national accord proves that the greater part of the Polish society accepts this document with satisfaction, viewing it as a platform for uniting all social forces in the effort to quickly overcome the crisis." He emphasizes that the "street disturbances" that took place in Warsaw and other places of the republic while the Sejm was in session "do not affect this in the least."

Lipavsky then quotes a PAP report on the arrest and imminent trial of "several dozens of rioters," unnamed Polish press articles attributing the latest unrest to "domestic antisocialist groups and foreign subversive centers," and a passage from the report submitted to the Sejm on the government's policy in the area of culture and arts which stressed that "the sources of demagogy inciting destructive activities have not yet completely dried up" in Poland. Lipavsky views the incidents of 3 May as "clear proof" of these words.

Lipavsky says in conclusion: "Many of the antisocialist acts that occurred on Monday were carried out with the participation of representatives of the Catholic hierarchy. The country's patriotic forces now expect the Episcopate to take a clear stand on the incidents. So far, on the basis of the contents of Primate Glemp's letter to the bishops, it can be judged that his stands on the issue of national accord differ from the government's position. Disregarding the threat posed by the antisocialist forces to public order and socialism, the Polish archbishop demands the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of all interned persons, amnesty for persons sentenced for criminal acts committed during the state of emergency, return to public life of those who are still hiding from justice, the full restoration of 'Solidarity's' activity without even mentioning the destructive antisocialist activity of its leaders, and so on.

"The latest events have shown that the process of normalization of life in Poland will continue to meet with the opposition of forces hostile to socialism. Nevertheless, it can be seen that day by dan an ever-growing part of society actively joins efforts to overcome the phenomena of crisis and does not want to have anything in common with those who have staked their all on disruption, chaos and anticommunism."

PRAVDA ATTACKS POLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH PART

LD070930 Prague CTK in English 1010 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Bratislava, 7 May (CTK) -- The latest developments in Poland confirm that the process of normalization has become a thorn in the flesh of internal and external reactionary forces which in their hatred of socialism make use of people who failed to see their real aims, the Slovak communist party paper PRAVDA said today.

"The part played in the present situation by the Catholic Church is full of contradictions in the least. Its representatives on the one hand declared support for the military council but on the other hand they have not missed one single opportunity to stir anti-state and anti-socialist moods among the believers. The path they have chosen can in no way contribute to the normalization of life and to national concord, which responsible people in Poland currently strive to achieve," PRAVDA said.

RUDE PRAVO CONDEMNS UK ACTIONS IN FALKLANDS

AU061055 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 82 p 7

[Milan Jelinek commentary in the column "Notes": "Massacre in the South Atlantic"]

[Text] One of the most modern nuclear British submarines which was spying [slidila] far from the shores of the Malvine Islands has sunk the frail Argentine cruiser General Belgrano which had according to Buenos Aires sources 1,042 sailors aboard.

The stormy, ice sea aided the deadly plan. According to the Argentine Government's official announcement, so far only about half the crew members could be saved. There is no doubt about it -- a massacre has taken place, which is so far unprecedented in the Argentine-British conflict. Britain's colonial conscience has again been burdened with immeasurable human suffering.

The bourgeois press in Britain, which bears considerable blame for unleashing the war hysteria in the country, had prepared its first pages only for victorious fanfares. But he who unleashes a war also bears responsibility for all the dead, for all the bloodshed, for the first and last human being that loses his life in battle.

Judging by the behavior and statements of their representatives, the rightwing and reactionary forces of Great Britain are celebrating the "gunboat" policy. The "proud Albion," as it used to be called in the distant past, is again punishing somebody weaker than it is and refusing to negotiate or discuss the problem or dispute that has cropped up because that is what it has warships for. No, this kind of policy, this way of thinking does not belong in the present world. It is the concern of all states and nations to rid mankind of manifestations and consequences of colonial and neocolonialist practices which have in the past caused -- and, as we can see today, are still causing -- such a lot of unhappiness and suffering.

As Argentine sources state, the General Belgrano cruiser was navigating outside the British blockade zone around the islands. Its sinking was a superfluous, barbarous act which casts shame on the faces of those who regard themselves as victors. Hundreds of slaughtered [ubiti] Argentine sailors are on the indictment list of the British Conservative Government's war cabinet and of those countries of the NATO pact which, by their support, opened for London the gate toward the war adventure and are willy-nilly sailing with it on the same ship toward further bloodshed.

NEW CREDITS FOR SMALL PRIVATE FARMING BEGUN

AU051305 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 4 May 82 p 5

[Stefan Klemensich article: A Stimulant; Credits to Gardeners and Small Breeders in Practice"]

[Summary] Since 29 March, the Slovak State Savings Bank has been granting new types of credits to small growers and breeders and their special-interest organizations. They are designed to stimulate a better utilization of the gardeners' and small breeders' potentials in order to improve the supplies of foodstuffs to the domestic market. We have asked Margita Csillagova, department head at the general directorate of the Slovak State Saving Bank, for the details:

The credits are granted to cover expenses connected with the production of animal as well as plant produce, with the exception of decorative plants.

Credits covering operational expenses (purchase of livestock for contractual fattening, of seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides) are granted up to a sum of Kcs5,000 and are repayable within 2 years.

Credits for the purchase of equipment (including tools and fences) and for the construction, reconstruction or repair of facilities for small-scale farming are being granted up to Kcs20,000 and are repayable within 5 years.

The interest rate for small breeders and plant growers who are organized in the Slovak Union of Small Breeders, the Slovak Union of Gardeners, the Slovak Hunters' Union, the Slovak Fishermen's Union or the Slovak Beekeepers' Union is 4 percent. The interest rate for those who are not members of these unions is 5 percent.

Credits to individual organizations of these unions "for purposes connected with their activity and mission" have a 4 percent interest rate and are repayable within 2 or 5 years, depending on whether they finance operational costs or new investments. No upper limit for such credits has been set, it will be determined by the approved rough-cost estimate.

The newly introduced credits must not be used to finance garden or weekend cottages or anything but the set purposes.

RUDE PRAVO: CAPKA ARTICLE ON CADRE WORK

AU051210 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 May carries on page 3 a 3,600-word article by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission, entitled "To Consistently Fulfill Party Resolutions; The Contribution of CPCZ's Control and Auditing Commissions To Developing the Party's Work." Capka states in the article that the work of party and nonparty control bodies and organizations must lead to specific rectifying measures; notes that the citizens' criticism of "slack fulfillment of duties, violations of working morale and uneconomical attitudes," attributed to "low standards of organization and management," is increasing; scores "people taking advantage of social means" by "living at other people's expense" by shirking work, and also the party, trade union and youth union organizations for tolerating such a state of affairs, "such antisocial activity;" urges the full implementation of the set of measures in plants so as to raise "personal and collective responsibility in the process of economic decision-making," and enhance the plants' ability to compete on the market; announces a drive by his commission to check the implementation of party bodies in plants of their right of control in the realization of the set of measures; scores "certain executives lacking militant communist attitudes and a principled and resolute" stance, and the "incorrect acts and behavior of certain officials in economic, social and state bodies and organizations," such as "immodesty, moral shortcomings, organization of diverse festivities, abuse of the functions entrusted to them for personal benefits, payment of unjustified remunerations, and various forms of corruption;" condemns the "unqualified, inconsistent" attitude, "saturated with liberalism," toward the above shortcomings on the part of some executives; urges better "work with the people" on the part of "responsible economic workers," with supervision by basic party organizations, and "better work with the cadres" on the part of party organizations, coupled with more attention to the creation of cadre reserves; underscores the importance of preparing youth for worker professions both politically and professionally, and of eliminating the adverse phenomena in this sphere -- such as when enterprises limit funds for equipping secondary vocational schools; when the "differing interests of" enterprises and school bodies have a "negative influence"' when the qualification structure of pedagogues is inadequate, and so forth. Capka concludes by dealing with the role of the "active share of the CPCZ's control and auditing commissions" in the "overall improvement of the quality of party work," and their help in "consolidating the unity of party ranks and enhancing the CPCZ's action ability."

HONECKER RECEIVES DEPARTING FRG OFFICIAL

LD062042 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, today received Klaus Boelling in connection with the end of his work as the head of the FRG's permanent mission. Questions of mutual interest were discussed at this farewell meeting.

Erich Honecker asked Klaus Boelling to convey his best wishes to Federal President Karl Carstens and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

According to DPA State Secretary Klaus Boelling had, in his words, an "immensely business-like talk" during his farewell visit with the chairman of the Council of State.

Boelling declined to tell newsmen about the contents of the 1-hour talk because he wanted first to brief Chancellor Schmidt. He said the talk had made it clear that the chairman of the Council of State and the GDR leaders wanted to remain in close contact with the Federal Republic in what was a very difficult overall situation. No one underestimated the problems, but Honecker and Schmidt had the will to achieve what was possible in the present situation between the two German states.

Boelling also declined to answer specific questions. With regard to the minimum exchange amount for Western visitors to the GDR he merely noted in a general statement that the Federal Government wanted to deal with all questions in an overall context. He said there would always be "ups and downs" in relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR. The difficult, unfavorable overall climate must no discourage the two states from "tackling what can be done" without raising a conflict with their respective alliances.

Referring to recent "direct contacts" between Schmidt and Honecker, Boelling said that he had not had a "message" to convey during his farewell visit.

AXEN ADDRESSES FOREIGN OFFICIALS 6 MAY

LD070934 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, yesterday briefed representatives of the foreign ministries of socialist fraternal countries on current tasks of GDR foreign policy resulting from the extremely aggravated international situation. He said that the arms drive and confrontation course of the most aggressive imperialist circles were responsible for this situation. The guests took part in a multilateral exchange of experience and opinions on questions of information and press work.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ARRIVES IN ZIMBABWE

LD061628 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Harare, 5 May (ADN) -- GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer arrived in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, today. At the airport he was cordially welcomed by Foreign Minister Dr Witness Mangwende.

In a statement to the press Oskar Fisher said the GDR is following with sympathy and interest the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to consolidate the successes achieved in the fight for national independence. His visit to Zimbabwe will aid the exchange of views on current international questions and on further shaping of bilateral relations.

Minister Fischer had ended his stay in Angola today. When he left Luanda he was given a cordial farewell by Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeria Jorge and other Angolan personalities. During his stay he was received by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola - Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Talks With Foreign Minister

LD062132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Harare, 6 May (ADN) -- The official talks between the foreign ministers of the GDR and Zimbabwe, Oskar Fischer and Dr Witness Mangwende, began today in Harare. In their talks the two politicians discussed the situation in southern Africa. Dr Mangwende underlined his country's wish to see a free and independent Namibia. The GDR foreign minister attacked the continual imperialist attempts to create conflicts in the different regions of the world. Oskar Fischer stressed that the preservation of peace, the removal of the danger of war and the ending of points of conflict were the most important concerns on which the GDR is working.

COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH POLISH MINISTER

AU070958 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister for coal and energy, and Division Gen Dzeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry of the Polish People's Republic, discussed questions of cooperation in the coal and power industries. During his 2-day stay in the GDR on Tuesday and Wednesday, the Polish guest visited several enterprises including the Boxberg powerplant.

DEMOCRATIC PEASANTS PARTY CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Guests Attend Congress

DW061053 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 5 May 82

[Summary] The 11th Democratic Peasants Party [DBD] Congress opened in Suhl today. "The guests attending the congress include a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Prof Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Liberal Democratic Party of Germany Chairman Dr Manfred Gerlach; NDP Chairman Prof Heinrich Homann; CDU Deputy Chairman Wolfgang Heyl, and other personages. The congress is attended by delegations of peasants and center parties as well as farmers' organizations from 15 countries."

SED's Felfe Addresses Congress

LD062058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Suhl, 6 May (ADN) -- The Democratic Peasants Party's [DBD] contribution toward strengthening the GDR on an all-round basis was praised by Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in his greetings address to the 11th congress.

The head of the SED Central Committee delegation described the congress as an event of high political order in the GDR social life. The DBD had, since its founding, made a major contribution toward consolidating the alliance between the working class and the working peasants and thus to the political-moral unity of the GDR people, an alliance which was constantly proving itself to be a stable basis for the well being of the GDR people and safeguarding peace.

The socialist and internationalist awareness of DBD members was reflected in their will to do their utmost to strengthen the GDR and in their readiness to defend socialist achievements against all hostile attacks, Felfe continued. The decision of the 10th SED Congress to continue the tested policy for the well-being of the people and peace even under the more complicated conditions, had met with the approval of the entire people.

Felfe described the successful review of what had already been achieved to date as the joint work of the leading working classes in alliance with cooperative peasants, intelligentsia and the other workers. The speaker recalled the socialist reshaping of agriculture, started almost three decades ago, and the truly revolutionary changes which had been carried out in the country. Agricultural production cooperatives had developed into capable basic forms of agricultural production, he said, "with the proverbial industry of peasants, closely linked with the soil and animals, they are doing everything through good social work and through the complex application of socialist factory management to further increase the yields from the fields and the results in the animal sheds in order to produce more and more efficiently using less material and energy resources than before." Cooperation is the objective requirement for further consolidating socialist production conditions and for intensification. Experience has shown that the largest reserves for high and efficient production and for the development of active social life in the village can be tapped even closer [with] cooperation on the part of all partners involved in the reproduction process, particularly in crop cultivation and livestock production.

It is important in agricultural production to overcome unjustified differences in standards and to help those who still had to catch up, Felfe said. A broad field of activity in agriculture lay in applying scientific-technological progress more widely in all spheres. It is important to decisively, comprehensively and quickly improve economic efficiency, and the cost benefit ratio. This is also the goal of the competition among cooperative peasants and agricultural workers. Despite very good progress one should not overlook the fact that the high standards are not yet met in all cases and that even greater efforts are necessary to meet the high demands.

Felfe praised the DBD's political work in the National Front and their efforts in further improving working and living conditions and intellectual-cultural life in villages.

The speaker in conclusion discussed the aggravation of the international situation by the most aggressive imperialist NATO circles, particularly the United States . In contrast, in the GDR peace policy was the doctrine and policy of the state which is why the citizens felt united with this state and its policy. The countries of the socialist community are doing their utmost to ensure that a nuclear catastrophe does not occur.

FDGB-DGB CHAIRMEN MEET IN BERLIN 5 MAY

LD052350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 5 May (ADN) -- Chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee Harry Tisch had a talk today with DGB Chairman Heinz-Oskar Vetter, at the FDGB building in Berlin. Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting. Both sides reaffirmed that all trade union activities in the interests of working people are only successful when peace was preserved and the detente process is continued. They, therefore, supported all appropriate steps which lead to effective disarmament. In this spirit they will use their influence to continue to promote cooperation between trade unions, above all in Europe, regardless of their international affiliation, in order to make a contribution toward reducing confrontations. The talk was held in a receptive and frank atmosphere in which differing standpoints were also expressed.

BUDAPEST REPORTS KOROM VISIT TO NOGRAD COUNTY

LD070020 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Mihaly Korom has visited Nograd County. The secretary of the Central Committee visited the Salgotarjan foundry and stove factory which, after being directed by a trust, started to work independently last year. The Politburo member was briefed in county hall on the county's situation and afterwards met the leaders of the county at an activists meeting.

RACZ, DELEGATION RETURN FROM VIENTIANE

LD070044 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1013 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 5 May (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Sandor Racz, member and department-head of the MSZMP Central Committee, returned to Budapest on Wednesday from Vientiane where it attended the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

HAVASI ADDRESSES SCIENCE ACADEMY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD062038 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 6 May (MTI) -- The General Assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS) was addressed by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, today.

To begin with, the speaker said that the academy general assemblies always dealt with questions concerning the present and future of the entire country. Their aim is to "measure, quality, found and advance scientifically one or another decisive circle of our social and economic life."

Fair conditions for the implementation of these endeavours are created by the balanced and calm home political situation in Hungary, which is not to mean that there are no troubles and consequent disputes of social dimensions.

In our complicated world "greater than before importance attaches to the HSWP paying even more attention, while setting goals and tasks, to the study of our historic and national traits and the potentials of our country with due respect to the general laws of socialist development," Ferenc Havasi said.

"The party does not avoid conflicts, it is ready to put questions ripe for decision on the agenda. Even so far, the party has owed its successes partly to its critical and self-critical approach, readiness for renewal and reforms and consideration of realities. We know there can be ever-lasting political stability, only a kind of stability which we reproduce by diligent work day by day.

"The recent years have seen an increase in the weight of the relationship of politics and economy in the life of society. ...Hungary's [MTI ellipsis] economic policymakers and economic managers have found an answer, if a little belatedly, to the changes taken place in the external and internal conditions of economic development," Ferenc Havasi said and reminded of the global changes effected in economic policy and management under the HSWP CC resolution of December 1978. "The experience from the past three years has proved us correct in marking out the main objectives of improving the economic equilibrium and maintaining the living standard. ...Our economy adapts itself more and more, though not perfectly, to the sterner external and internal demands of economic development."

At the same time, the speaker added the economy's adaptability was still not what it should be, the improvement in efficiency and quality was unsatisfactory and the production pattern not up-to-date enough. "We have taken only the first steps on the new course of development, in the unfolding of the intensive phase of development," he said.

Next, Ferenc Havasi summed up the changes that have occurred in economic regulation, planning and organization in recent years.

As he told it, an important feature of the new price system and the amended system of economic regulators is their ability to convey increasingly and more continuously the changes in inner and outer conditions to the economic units concerned.

As to the system of organization, the activity of the science political committee and the state planning committee has been improved, the economic commission of the government set up, industrial management unified, the market control authorities strengthened and the role of the Chamber of Commerce enhanced. The system of enterprisal organization has been put under modernization to give a wider scope for individual initiative, irrespective of factory sizes, for sensible risk-taking and a more effective coordination of technical-scientific research and development production and market activity.

"Regarding the external conditions of our economic development, we shall have to confront further changes and difficulties. But nor [as received] with this recognition can we isolate ourselves from the world economy and turn inside. The intensive development of the national economy can be assured solely by improving the adaptability of the national economy and step up its foreign economic activity. The continuous perfection of the economic management system with all of its elements is indispensable for this," Ferenc Havasi said, pointing to the necessity of improving planning and to the continued increase in the role of the plan.

"We wish to improve the relationship of the plan and the regulatory system in a way that it should facilitate the moulding and realization of strategic conceptions affecting the main processes.

"The development of the price system should go in the direction that the income figures reflect growingly the differences in actual efficiency. The regulatory system covering wages and earnings needs to be modernized for similar reasons.

"Under way is the sophistication of the company management system, based on the recognition that larger units of complex organization as well as small and medium companies alike have their place in the structure of our industry," Ferenc Havasi said.

Then the HSWP CC secretary mentioned that in order to strengthen the relation of science and practice the reorganization of the network of scientific research institutions had also been launched. Then he said that the relations of industrial management and enterprises should be improved and mentioned as a timely task the development of the internal mechanism of enterprises. He spoke about the recently introduced decrees on the promotion of socialist small enterprises, and about that the new enterprises were making their first steps, interest is differentiated, the greatest one is shown in the establishment of small cooperatives and economic working cooperatives. [sentence as received]

He stressed that in the implementation of economic political targets human factors, such as realistic observation, initiatives, creative activity, taking responsibility, organization and discipline, played an ever increasing role.

"We continue to hold that all initiatives which were submitted in the spirit of promotion, have to be discussed impartially. Only comprehensive debates, scientific analyses, brave accomplishments and the joint consideration of the expected results and risk could lead to well-founded decisions. That is why we encourage scientific research and debates that promote the revival of theory and practice.

"In our days socio-economic progress is more determined by qualitiative factors than quantative ones. We can determine a progress in each field of our social and economic life in the coming years, which is in harmony with the requirements of equilibirum, the increase in economic efficiency by the changes of the production structure, the maintenance of living standards and the improvement of living circumstances," said Ferenc Havas.

Finally, he said that the 6th Five-Year Plan mentions the rapid and efficient introduction of scientific achievements as the most important factor in increasing economic efficiency. Similarly to the previous years, three per cent of that part the national incomes, which can be used in the country can be spent on scientific research and its development in the present medium-term plan period, and this proportion is acceptable even in international comparison. Apart from research works of direct economic and technical development targets, a great importance is to be attached to the more dynamic development of social sciences, which analyse social processes and the human factors of economic advance.

POSITION ON CORN PRODUCTION MUST BE MAINTAINED

WA071300 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 20 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Within a few days Hungary will begin sowing corn on over a million hectares. This year the farms plan to exceed yields attained in 1981. A few years ago the plans of the corn production systems to achieve yields of 10 tons per hectare seemed utopian, yet last year there were farms where these goals were achieved, approximated and even surpassed. The most important accomplishment is that a system as large as KITE [corn and inudstiral plant growing cooperative system of Nadudvar] achieved average yields of 6.7 tons per hectare on 228,000 hectares. Of the 243 farms belonging to KITE, 103 attained yields 50 percent higher than before joining the system; 30 farms actually doubled their yields. The major prerequisite for progress is good quality seed. Mass growing of improved seed corn was begun at Babolna, home for the first IKR [industrial corn production system]. This work is being continued at the Babolna system and is also done at a number of research institutes which produce improved corn hybrids. There are 14 seed processing plants which see to domestic supply of improved seed and its export to such places as the Soviet Union, the United States, the GDR and Poland.

This year researchers of seven nations are examining 106 varities of corn at 26 places. Within this, 10 varities developed at Martonvasar and 8 hybrids from Szeged are being investigated. Members of the Babolna IKR intend to attain yields of 7.3 tons per hectare by the end of the plan period. All these farms and systems need fertilizer and spare part support, as well as good stock to meet their goals. High corn yields are fundamental to achievement of Hungary's meat production program for the hard currency that sales of both meat and corn will produce. At present Hungary is second only to the United States in corn yields per hectare.

BRIEFS

JORDANIAN CP VISIT -- The first secretary of the Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee discussed party relations in Budapest. Fa'ig Warrad discussed the international situation with Miklos Ovan, Politburo member, and they took a stand for the common action of progressive, peace-loving forces of the world. They condemned the expansionist policy of the Israeli leadership and its series of provocations against Arab countries, and they expressed their solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab peoples. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 29 Apr 82 LD]

REPORTAGE ON RESTRICTIONS, ARRESTS, DISTURBANCES

Local Restrictions Reimposed

LD062252 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 May (PAP) -- On the 1st and 3d of May this year, illegal meetings, disorders, street excesses and aggressive actions by groups breaking the norms of public conduct took place in a number of towns. Such actions cannot be tolerated, writes today's TRYBUNA LUDU. Voivodship and town presidents, in conformity with their terms of reference, took the necessary decisions to reinstate some of the earlier lifted martial law restrictions.

The Gdansk Voivodship is imposing a curfew from 2300 to 0500 in the towns of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot. From 5 May, the sale of drinks containing more than 4.5 percent alcohol is forbidden in restaurants in these towns. Moreover, from 5 May the decree on the mandatory registration, within 12 hours, of persons arriving in these towns comes into force. The holding of various entertainments, especially for the young, has been restricted.

The Elblag Voivodship has ordered that from 4 May, curfew should be introduced from 2300-0500. Despite an appeal to keep the peace, disturbances again took place on 4 May in the streets of Elblag. The Elblag Voivodship has ordered a ban on movement in the town, and in public places by youth up to 18 years of age, from 2100 - 0600. The sale of spirits and beer has been prohibited in the town's restaurants.

In connection with events that took place on 3 May in the town of Gliwice, Katowice Voivodship has ordered the introduction of a curfew from 4 May. For young people up to 18 years of age it lasts from 2100-0500. A decision was also made to cut telephone communications in the town from 1600-0700. All student clubs are temporarily closed.

Lublin Voivodship has introduced a curfew from 2200-0500 from 4 May, and also prohibited the use of private cars, with the exception of taxis. Theaters and cinemas have been temporarily closed and all cultural and sports events have been called off. Telephone communications work only from 0600 - 1600.

In Szczecin, a curfew has been introduced from 2200-0500. Telephone communications have been cut off, and the sale of gasoline to owners of private vehicles and taxis has been stopped, as has the sale of alcoholic drinks in the town and its environs.

In the town of Torun, a curfew has been introduced from 2300-0500, and for young people not accompnaied by parents or guardians, curfew has been introduced from 2000 - 0500.

Arrests of Young People

LD062306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Many young people, including pupils from various schools, took part in street disturbances which occured in various towns of our country on 1, 3 and 4 May. This has alarmed public opinion and parents. A PAP journalist had an interview on the subject with Wiezlaw Krause, department head at the Ministry of Education and Upbringing, who said among other things that a considerable number of school youths took part in illegal gatherings, marches, and street disturbances. The forces of order have detained about 50 pupils in Warsaw, about 30 in Szczecin, about 50 in Elblag and about 70 in Torun. They should be made responsible for violating public order and committing deeds against the existing law. Apart from disciplinary penalties applied by the organs of order and adjudicating panels, those guilty will be dealt with according to the pupil's code and other school powers. Pupils from secondary schools can be even expelled from school. The existing situation has made us very anxious. Every teacher and tutor should feel responsible for his charges.

Those who think otherwise do not fulfill social expectations. On the other hand those teachers who encourage youth to take part in this kind of actions, and there are individual cases, Wieslaw Krauze said, should not remain in schools. In the present situation, teachers and parents must be aware of the responsibility resting on them for the fate of youth. At present they particularly need calm and should concentrate on matters connected with the end of school year.

Sentences for 1-3 May Events

LD061856 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] According to the press spokesman of the General Prosecutor's Office, prosecutors offices have initiated summary proceedings against the organizers of mob assemblies which attack militiamen and other persons performing their duty, and for damage to property. Up to yesterday, 24 of the most active participants had been arrested.

The militia have submitted to the adjudicating panels 890 requests for summary punishment of persons who acted against order and public calm. Up to yesterday the panels have punished 81 participants with imprisonment, fined 355 persons, and 13 persons have been acquitted. Other requests for punishment are also being examined.

On completion of investigation, prosecutor's offices will submit to the courts indictments for summary procedure.

The press spokesman of the General Prosecutor's Office stated that during martial law it is forbidden to hold all kinds of assemblies without permission from the administration. It is forbidden and punishable to prepare or disseminate publications, leaflets and posters. The leading and organization of protest action is being summarily punishable by sentences not shorter than 3 years imprisonment. Also under summary procedure comes active assault on public functionaries and damage to property. Offenses against order and public calm will be punished with imprisonment or fine.

Szczecin Sentences

LD061638 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] After 2 days of rioting, calm has returned to our town. Municipal services employees are cleaning up the debris. Here is a brief summary of the losses.

Over 600 concrete containers for flowers and several dozen large flower pots have been destroyed. Many park benches have disappeared. The voivodship public transport unit must repair nine street cars which have broken windows. In addition, several shops have had to have window glass replaced.

Today in the misdemeanour court, over 100 cases have already been heard. Today's sentences are harsher because they relate to persons detained on the second day of rioting. Therefore explanations about a so-called lack of awareness about the situation are not being accepted.

The streets are being patrolled by the Citizens' Militia and the army. It is much calmer, although we all feel tension and uncertainty. As part of the return to normalcy, telephone service has been restored. Beginning tomorrow, the curfew will be in force from 2300 to 0500 for adults, and for young people up to age 18, from 2100 to 0500.

At the same time, however, the voivodship authorities have committed the relevant services to tighten controls on persons and institutions which violate the regulations -- which have not been lifted -- of martial law.

Szczecin Council Appeal

LD061018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] PAP continues to receive resolutions which condemn the antisocialist excesses which have occurred lately in some cities in our country. Yesterday's session of the Szczecin Voivodship People's Council passed on the text of an appeal to the inhabitants of Szczecin region. It says, among other things:

Drawing young people into this demonstration raises especially deep anxiety. We think that the disturbances have brought great damage to our city, our region and all of Poland.

AFP: Baltic Clashes 5 May 82

NC061554 Paris AFP in English 1546 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 May (AFP) -- Clashes between security forces and demonstrators continued yesterday in Szczecin, travellers arriving from the Baltic port said here today.

All telephone and Telex links with Szczecin were still cut today, the same as those with Krakow, in south Poland, although no major incidents were reported from that city during demonstrations there on Monday. As far as Szczecin is concerned, the press reported here that serious incidents erupted there Monday and Tuesday, but that calm had been restored on Tuesday night.

Two-day disturbances beginning last Monday were also reported at Elblag, east of Gdansk in the Baltic area, with confrontations between police and demonstrators. Telephone communications on the other hand were re-established with Lublin, eastern Poland and Gdansk, where clashes were reported to have taken place also on Monday.

Hostile Leaflets Noted

LD061930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The leaflets which reached Poland in balloons sent from the Danish island of Bornholm are still being distributed in the country's territory. We have already reported this hostile action which greatly endangers air traffic. The leaflets generally contain the following: instructions for secret printing presses and appeals for strikes and opposition to the authorities using all means. At times when an improvement in the country's situation is determined to a large extent by effective work of all Poles, the authors of the leaflets appeal: Go Slow!

The intentions are clear. For them the worse the situation in the country, the better.

AFP Roundup

NC061425 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 6 May 82

[By Marian Kafarski]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 May (AFP) -- Massive demonstrations in Poland's major cities last weekend triggered violent clashes with the police and hundreds of arrests have reawakened deep political differences apparently dormant in five months of martial law.

Nationwide discontent over the continuation of martial law and the banning of the Solidarity trade union resurfaced this week in the wake of the violent protests which swept through the Polish capital and some ten major provincial towns from May 1 to 3.

The incidents succeeded in jolting the normally docile Polish parliament into expressing concern for the country's future and asking the government for a detailed report on the events. Independent parliamentarians called for an end to martial law, on which they blamed the current domestic tension. They urged the government to smooth out rising discontent through political dialogue with the population, which faces increasing difficulty in making ends meet following huge price hikes.

Ties between the authorities and the church are also showing signs of strain, with the Episcopate demanding that trade unions -- including Solidarity -- be reinstated and expressing "pain" and "concern" for Poland's future.

Observers said the May Day riots had apparently taken authorities by surprise and caused disarray in government ranks. They cited as examples the terse communiques issued after the meeting Tuesday of the Military Council for National Salvation, headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the meeting Wednesday of the Communist Party Central Committee. [as received]

The Military Council merely said it had "examined the socio-political situation in the light of recent events" and added that "appropriate decisions were adopted and guidelines issued".

Observers said it was impossible to foresee what line the government would take to ease off current strain. Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak told parliament that "public order will be restored every time incidents are triggered."

Of the 1,372 arrested during the demonstrations, 597 have already been tried, with 115 jailed, 356 fined, and 26 released. But the three-day-long protests showed that Solidarity was far from being crippled. According to an opinion poll last month which was not made public, 82 per cent of those interviewed -- and 76 per cent of communist party members -- said they approved of Solidarity.

During some 18 months of existence, Solidarity served as a safety valve for social tensions. During that time, not a single demonstration held by the trade union triggered violent clashes like those this week.

AUTHORITIES POSTPONE WALESA MEETING WITH WIFE

NC061722 Paris AFP in English 1716 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 May (AFP) -- Authorities today postponed a meeting scheduled this week between Lech Walesa and his wife Danuta because it was "inopportune", an announcement said.

Mrs Walesa was due to visit her husband yesterday. Mr Walesa, head of the banned independent Solidarity trade union, has been interned in the Warsaw area since December 13.

Mrs Walesa, who lives in Gdansk, said when she was reached by telephone that she would see her husband next week "in Warsaw or elsewhere". A government spokesman, who confirmed that Mrs Walesa's meeting with her husband had been postponed, denied foreign reports that the trade union leader had been moved to a new residence.

ANTIGOVERNMENT FORCES HIDING BEHIND YOUTHS

LD071018 Warsaw PAP in English 0806 GMT 7 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May (PAP) -- The same Western-inspired forces who readied for Poland an economic ruin, if not fratricidal war, out of their resolve to dismantle the socialist state, are now rising their heads again trying this time to hide behind the backs of unwitting but adventurous young people rather than workers, writes today TRYBUNA LUDU in a reference to recent disturbances in some Polish towns.

Reviewing the situation in Poland after five months since December 13 the PUWP daily says that the martial law decisions checked the destructive scenario for Poland to gradually become "a glimmer of hope for many, for the steadily growing majority."

"For it has turned out that this martial law, for all its unpleasant restrictions of civil freedoms, has a curing impact.

"Martial law in Poland does not remind of martial law in other countries. It is treated flexibly, while its restrictions have been steadily eased," underscores the daily pointing to some of the well-known basic facts working to the benefit of socialist Poland:

-- Consistent implementation of the economic reform,

-- Uninterrupted work of representative organs focusing on streamlining the economy,

-- The process of rebirth of the party and growing activeness of non-party (?groups),

-- Continuing dialogue between the state authorities and the church,

-- The authorities oft-emphasized will for national accord.

The reversal of such positive developments that have brightened the country's prospects, writes TRYBUNA LUDU, "could serve only those who hate socialist Poland and who are alarmed by every slightest sign of an improvement."

WESTERN BROADCASTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS CRITICIZED

LD070728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Certain circles in the West which specialize in antisocialist subversion are keen to fuel the social tension in Poland and to thwart the process of normalization. Recently hostile broadcasting stations reported, and by reporting encouraged, that on 3 May disturbances would break out in Poland. The time and place of the illegal gatherings were broadcast.

Now such voices in the Western mass media have returned. Yet again a climate of tension has been created in Poland and Polish youth are incited by programs broadcast in Polish which report preparations for illegal demonstrations in Poland on 13 May.

In a Swedish daily [words indistinct] what happened on Monday is just a beginning [words indistinct]. UPI wrote, among others, that the authorities are clearly worried how to stop further disturbances, particularly on 13 May. The underground has called for the organization of strikes and protests for this day to mark the 5 months of martial law. AFP reported that Solidarity called for a general strike on 12 May and representatives of Swedish Solidarity stated that they envisage a strike action in Poland on 13 May. When one listens or reads such words it becomes obvious that in the West there are forces which want the Polish nation and Polish youth to become a pawn in a coldblooded game for the sake of the West's interests.

SD CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS 6 MAY

Assesses 1-3 May Events

LD061942 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] The SD Central Committee Presidium met today to discuss the course of the 1 May celebrations in the country and the participation of SD members.

The Presidium expressed its gratitude to all members of the SD who celebrated the occasion in a dignified way.

It also expressed its gratitude to the allied political parties, the state authorities, the Polish army, social organizations and institutions, and also to all those who sent their greetings on the occasion and who participated in its celebrations.

The SD Central Committee Presidium described as particularly painful the attempt to exploit the anniversary of the 3 May Constitution to organize incidents which were hostile to the idea of national accord and which disturbed the binding legal orders, as well as the fact of using youth for those purposes. Those attempts were an insult to the patriotic feelings of the Poles.

The Presidium was briefed on the visit of the Polish Government and party delegation to Hungary and assessed the visit as an important event which confirmed the alliance and cooperation of the two countries.

During the second point of the agenda the Presidium familiarized itself with the socio-political and economic situation of the country.

Plenum Session Set for June

LD062302 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpts] The SD Central Committee Presidium held a meeting today. The Presidium decided to hold the plenary session of the SD Central Committee, which will be devoted to economic problems, in the second half of June.

FISHING FLEET OBLIGED TO MOVE FROM FALKLANDS

LD052306 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May (PAP) -- The Polish Atlantic fishing fleet, which had to abandon fishing grounds in the North Atlantic following President Reagan's decision and move on close to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, faces a slump in its catch this year as it has been forced to move further away from the islands because of the Falkland conflict.

The Polish boats, which now maintain a 40-mile distance from the 200-mile hostility zone around the Falklands, will have to leave the area for safety reasons and sail to less prolific fishing grounds. Their planned catch of more than 250,000 tonnes of calamaries this year is likely to be considerably smaller. This is the price that Poland pays for the British-Argentine conflict.

Last year, Poles netted some 82,000 tonnes of fish in the fishing grounds around the Falkland Islands.

Vessels Reported Unharmed

LD061354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Polish deep-sea fishermen and their families were shaken by the news conveyed by AFP, and subsequently by Western radio stations, concerning the alleged torpedoing of a Polish fishing vessel in the region of the Falklands.

In view of these reports, the amalgamation of fishing economy in Szczecin contacted its agent, Edward Antczak, who is on one of the Polish trawlers in the region of the Falklands, requesting an explanation of the matter.

A reply was received to the effect that the news of the torpedoing of the Polish vessel is untrue. All the Polish fishing vessels located there, according to Edward Antczak, are intact and not under threat. They are located at a safe distance from the area of military actions, 300 nautical miles from the Falklands, and have been instructed not to approach within 300 miles of the threatened zone.

Vessel Rescues Downed Pilots

LD071028 Warsaw PAP in English 0818 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May (PAP) -- The Polish press agency PAP was informed late last night that the Polish fishing vessel "Orsin" with two rescued Argentine pilots on board was expected in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, within the next few hours. The airmen were picked up by the Polish fishermen after their "Canberra" bomber was shot down in an aerial combat with the British forces.

MADEJ ANNOUNCES NEW RECONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL

LD062130 Warsaw PAP in English 2001 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 May, (PAP) -- Vice-Premier Zbigniew Madej, head of the State Planning Commission, at a news conference here today announced a three-year plan of reconstruction of Poland's national economy till 1985. The plan comes as one of the government moves calculated to get the country out of the economic trouble at present, he declared. In addition, an economic development forecast till 1990 is going to be drafted shortly, he said.

The reconstruction plan entails three main targets: namely (1) Poland's self-sufficiency in food, (2) development of consumer goods production, and (3) priority to export production.

This implies a full stop on grain imports and reducing Poland's dependence on the West through promotion of trading relations with the Socialist countries and introducing import-replacing [word indistinct], among others, the vice-premier said.

The reconstruction package also provides for more selective development, as the branches mentioned above will develop at the expense of others, Madej remarked. This will be followed by considerable structural changes in investments, with a plan not to expand industries making production means. At the same time, the share of consumer goods production in overall production in Poland is scheduled to reach 31 percent in 1985, against 29 at present.

The reconstruction has started earlier this year, with an increased role of mining industry in this country's overall industrial structure as the first effect, Madej remarked.

KATOWICE COURT SENTENCES MARTIAL LAW VIOLATORS

LD061930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] We have received information from the voivodship public prosecutor's office and from the military garrison court in Katowice that the indictment in the legal case against Jacek (Cieslicki), editor-in-chief of the paper WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC in the Katowice steelworkers, has been passed on to the military court of the Silesian Military District.

In accordance with legal regulations, the proceedings have been suspended because of the internment of the defendant. Five other persons were jailed by the Katowice Voivodship Court for 3 to 6 and one-half years. These persons were convicted of duplicating and distributing between 13-23 December last year propaganda materials which called for the non-observance of martial law regulations and for murdering members of the PZPR. These messages were being distributed in leaflets and in the WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC paper.

Immediately after the news bulletin we will present a documentary film on the subject of WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC in the Katowice steelworks.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on Trials

LD062120 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 6 May (PAP) -- Today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI publishes a report from the chief military prosecutor's office which says:

During the period of martial law the military prosecutors have continued to prosecute those guilty of crimes (?and) violations of points of law which are most important for the interests of the state.

In April this year military prosecutors' offices instituted 157 investigations (?under emergency powers) as against over 300 civil [passage indistinct]...indictments concerning 195 people were sent to military courts (?during) this period.

During this time the military courts examined cases against 160 people, sentencing 134 people to punishment, while 25 people were cleared. The court stopped the trial of one person.

In April this year military prosecutors suggested re-examining the verdicts on 33 people. Following this review, the court changed the sentences in the cases of 19 people, more often than not increasing the punishment.

The overwhelming majority of the proceedings instituted in this April concern offenses of a criminal nature, although the number of offenses connected with the violation of the provisions of the martial law decree is not diminishing either.

FRG DEMONSTRATION SUPPORTING SOLIDARITY NOTED

LD062122 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 6 May (PAP) -- The self-styled "Committee for Solidarity With the Polish Nation" in West Germany promised to hold a street demonstration in Bonn on May 9, Western agencies reported. The Solidarnosc activists abroad, like Ryszard Batory, disappointed with an insignificant reaction of Western societies to the [word indistinct] "Day of Solidarity With Solidarnosc" staged on January 30, are trying again to remind others about their existence and seem not to be very particular about what kind of people they are going to demonstrate with.

The core of the "Solidarity Committee" is formed by Christian Democratic youth organizations which for years have come against Poland's western border, among them the revisionist organization of "Silesian Youth". Thus people who call themselves Poles and patriots will demonstrate hand in hand with revisionists.

Ironically, the demonstration is to be held on May 9, the day which in the GDR is celebrated as the day of liberation from fascism. While in West Germany this historical date has been completely ignored since the very beginning.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS BOND OF ALLIANCE WITH USSR

LD071024 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 7 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May (PAP) -- A broad review of the ideological contents of the Polish-Soviet alliance has been written for TRYBUNA LUDU by the vice-director of the Polish Institute of International Affairs, Bogumil Rychlowski. His article reads in part:

"The general line of Poland's foreign policy has never suited the epigones of the past. Their total negation of that line resulting from their hatred of socialism and anti-Soviet prejudicies did not, however, find broader social resonance.

Only the crisis and social discontent connected with it created appropriate conditions for those forces to launch an attack aimed also against the basic principles and goals of Poland's foreign policy.

"A year and a half of tendentious moulding of human emotions, propagating all sorts of half truths, lies and insinuations, and manipulation with patriotic feelings caused deep erosion in the consciousness of the Polish society. This particularly refers to young people who, in general, are lacking sufficient knowledge on the past, also the post-war past, on real achievement of people's power."

Rychlowski goes on saying:

"Therefore, one may say that at present the political fight for inviolability of the socialist system in Poland is primarily a fight for the consciousness of the society. It is understandable that nobody can be forced into convictions, likings and feelings. However, common sense and sense of reponsibility for the good of the homeland must be demanded. At present patriotism primarily requires the courage to get to know reality and to forget about illusions.

"The Polish-Soviet alliance is primarily an alliance of common need of both states. But it serves not only the interests of its partners and the whole community of socialist states. The bonds of alliance between Poland and the Soviet Uion are an important factor of peace and stability, inviolability of boundaries and peaceful order in the whole of Europe."

REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Mokrzyszczak in Nowy Sacz

LD062314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] In Nowy Sacz a plenary session of the PZPR voivodship committee is in progress. The topic is strengthening of law, order and social discipline as a condition for emerging from the political-economic crisis and realizing social and economic reform. In the Nowy Sacz plenum Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, alternate member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, is taking part.

Wozniak Attends Lublin Plenum

LD062312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] In Lublin the party voivodship committee has met at a plenary session. The functioning of the voivodship's economy in the conditions of implementation of economic reform and the tasks which stem from this for party work, are being discussed. Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is participating in the conference.

Czyrek Addresses Sieradz Aktiv

LD062306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] In Sieradz a conference of the regional socioeconomic aktiv has taken place. The subject was the tasks connected with the eighth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, primarily with the implementation of the economic reform and with overcoming the crisis.

During the discussion Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee and foreign minister, took the floor. He stated that Polish foreign policy is concentrating on promoting Poland's emergence from the crisis, and on counteracting attempts at economic and political discrimination against it. Economic relations have more clearly become one of the instruments of the politics of pressure. The West's economic sanctions against Poland are a manifestation of this.

The overcoming of the serious crisis which we are experiencing and the leading of the country on to the straight and narrow road of socialist development are possible only through the self-sacrificing work of the entire nation and by temporary sacrifices. We must convey this truth to the whole community. This is today one of the most important tasks, one of the most important criteria of patriotism, Jozef Czyrek said.

Receives Red Cross Official

LD052322 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May (PAP) -- Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek today received General Secretary of the League of Red Cross Societies Hans Hoegh, now on an official visit to Poland. The two discussed questions of the action of humanitarian assistance for Poland. For over a year, the League of Red Cross Societies has been taking an active part in a broad programme of assistance, including that for victims of the recent floods. Chairman of the Polish Red Cross and Vice-Minister of Health and Social Welfare R. Bywozowski took part in the meeting.

Kubiak Attends Warsaw Meeting

LD061946 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Participating in the nationwide conference, rectors of the artistic establishments of higher education and lecturers of sociopolitical sciences of those establishments met Prof Hieronom Kubiak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, in Warsaw. He discussed the problems connected with the current situation in the country and against this background the issues of artistic milieus and student youth.

WEST GERMAN SPD DEPUTIES ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD050044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Volker Neumann and Walter Polkehm, deputies belonging to the Social Democratic Party of the FRG, arrived in Warsaw yesterday. They were welcomed at Okecie Airport by Deputy Ryszard Wojna, member of the PZPR Parliamentary Party and chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission. The program of the visit envisages meetings at the Sejm, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the headquarters of the Polish Red Cross.

TRYBUNA LUDU ATTACKS APPEAL PUBLICIZED BY RFE

LD301410 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Apr (PAP) -- The centers of psychological warfare against Poland together with forces across the ocean who are opposed to detente have thrown into the propaganda battle -- this time on the Rhine -- propagandists who have long been in the service of American policy but who unfortunately use a Polish visiting card, today's TRYBUNA LUDU writes. On 28 April of this year the American subversive station Free Europe gave extensive publicity to an "appeal" which had been sent to the government and people of the FRG the day before by figures who have long been in the pay of the American special services. This "appeal" calls on the FRG to support the slogans of the rightwing extremists aimed against East-West cooperation in Europe and also against the economic and political interests of Poland.

At first the authors try to play on those FRG forces who have not given up their demands for a revision of the "division of Germany" and put in doubt the postwar borders of Europe, especially of (?Poland's) Odra and Nysa-Luzycka [border].

It is no coincidence, therefore, that the "appeal" states that allegedly "both Poles and Germans suffer from the arbitrary division of our continent."

The real American design behind this document can be seen from the very first lines where it criticizes sharply the FRG's policy with regard to cooperation in Europe and with regard to Poland.

This is not surprising if one reads the names of the authors of this "appeal," the majority of whom have for many years been the organizers and inspirers of the illegal KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] anti-Polish organization or else belong to its foreign patrons connected with the American special services. The "appeal" was signed in particular by Ryszard Batory, a post-December emigrant (well-known for his links with reactionary and revanchist circles in the FRG) and figures of the antistate opposition: Miroslaw Chojeski, Piotr Naimski, and Leszek Kolakowski, who were joined by Free Europe employees Jozef Mackiewicz and Tadeusz Nowakowski and also Jerzy Gedroyc, head of the Paris publication KULTURA.

Even the "Polish" label of the authors of the "appeal" was unable to conceal the obvious fact that it expressed interests alien to Poland and Europe and also expressed the interests of the American supporters of confrontation who have long been opposed to any manifestation of East-West cooperation on the European Continent and with this aim are trying to make use of the "Polish question" which they have artifically created, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion.

ARMY DAILY ON CIA 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTIVITY

AU061302 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 May 82 p 4

[Jan Rusinowicz article: "In the CIA's Spiderweb"]

[Text] Espionage and subversive activity by means of the mass media is one of the practices used by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in pursuing its goals. That is the purpose of certain publishing houses and editorial boards that are owned or inspired by the CIA for those tasks, as well as of functionaries and associates engaged in them.

Ranking among such CIA instruments were, or still are, in particular, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Time-Life Inc., Rome DAILY AMERICAN, Paris[Polish monthly magazine] KULTURA, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, Radio Free Asia, Radio Free Cuba, RIAS, or U.S. Army Radio Station in the American sector of Berlin, and the so-called WRUL, or World Radio Broadcasting System. They make up a CIA spiderweb spreading all over the world the purpose of which is to fight real socialism, the national liberation movement, the communist parties, the ideas of social progress and national liberation and, in consequence, to ensure hegemony for American imperialism.

A significant part of the CIA special instruments which practice various kinds of subversive propaganda, particularly the so-called black and gray propaganda, have also been engaged in preparing and inspiring counterrevolutionary activity against Poland, its system and alliances. Evidence of that is the activity performed particularly through the medium of Radio Free Europe, Paris KULTURA and certain bourgeois press organs with their agent-journalists at the time when counterrevolutionary actions against or around our country were being organized and intensified. CIA uses precisely such instruments to carry out activity which it would be awkward to perform, for example, through diplomatic channels (although there is enough evidence to show that agents with diplomatic passes were also engaged in inspiring the anti-Polish and anticommunist counterrevolutionary activity). Notwithstanding the many bad breaks in that sphere, the Washington decisionmakers still seem to believe that their agents placed in the mass media can act more freely and can camouflage their tasks from those who should not know. As subsequent CIA chiefs have stated, such tasks are only entrusted to highly talented agents, adequately trained and camouflaged wherever they may work (for example, in Italy, France or Poland), and in the CIA's Langley headquarters.

Following instructions from their Langley masters, they raise much hubbub and confusion around them on some occasions. The purpose is to conceal what they have been told to do silently. That was precisely the way Paul Martin, Canadian correspondent of the American weekly NEWSWEEK, behaved in Poland. He arrived in our country at a time before either Walesa or Solidarity were of public interest, for the simple reason that Walesa was unknown and Solidarity did not exist. While living in Warsaw, Paul Martin used to disappear from the city for lengthy periods. It turned out that the destination of his excursions was Gdansk, and precisely in the seasons when that city did not attract tourists and when nothing happened there to attract the attention of journalists, particularly foreign ones. But Paul Martin knew what he had to do. His activity turned out to be guided by the "stars"...to enquires of his acquaintances and friends from press circles. He used to give trivial and rather enigmatic answers, saying that "Unknown cities do not need to be unknown forever," and that precisely "that city attracts personalities of importance." He was indeed right, because at that time Gdansk was already attracting the attention of various inspirers of counterrevolution, both Polish and foreign, who were endeavoring to deepen dissatisfaction among the working people and to provoke tensions suitable for subversive purposes.

And when Gdansk had won a reputation for the well known 1980 events, Paul Martin seemed to lose interest in what was going on in that city and all along the coast. Instead, he became more noisy, extravagant and self-confident. He even dropped hints that he knew much better and much earlier about many things than many other journalists. However, when his friends and acquaintances tried to find out where he got his information, he continued to be evasive and enigmatic. Most frequently he said: "Our NEWSWEEK editor, apparently, reads the stars and knows well where to send his correspondents."

Paul Martin was not the only correspondent whose chief was able to "read the stars" and "knew well where to send his correspondents." Such chiefs and correspondents are numerous, not only in American newspaper editorial boards. Paul Martin's case is only a stereotyped example of the sort of activity pursued by means of the mass media in the areas of Washington's particular interest. As a rule, those are areas in which that agency inspires and aggravates social tensions on the intensity and discharge of which American imperialism pins definite hopes.

But are correspondents of that kind and their chiefs who "read the stars" unable to see that the duty of journalism -- a duty arising in particular from the CSCE Final Act, properly interpreted -- is to promote mutual understanding, cooperation and friendship among peoples, and not to perform special espionage and subversive tasks? After all, both the United States and Canada are signatories to that act. Are they also unable to see that they can be the carriers not only of the star-like splendor of their Langley bosses, but also of the latters' defects and decay, or even painful failures?

[Editor's note] The second part of the article will be published in one of the forthcoming issues.

DAILY DENOUNCES LAX LANGUAGE STANDARDS, NEWSPEAK

AU061420 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 May 82 p 3

[Andrzej Wroblewski article: "A Lesson in Living Language"]

[Summary] I have been inspired by Kollontaj's memorandum to the Sejm commission charged with drawing up the 3 May Constitution [1791]. What magnificent language: "'What kind of government do we want? Do we want a true republic or autocracy? Do we want to restore freedom only to some families lording it over slaves? Let us do what we want to do, otherwise nature itself will take revenge on us for such glaring injustice. The common people will continue to be owned by country gentlemen, but the gentry will certainly become the common people, and the same sophisms that we are now using to smother the voice of truth against the call of our hearts will be used by greedy neighbors to make slaves of us.'"

The way the Polish language is used today is tantamount to raping it. That is why I regard the battle for the correct Polish language as the most beneficial result of martial law. However, while the need is now being stressed for improving the conversational Polish language, certain areas of the issue are not being taken account of, especially the area in which the Polish language should be perfect. I have in mind the language used by party propaganda.

"The sphere of party life and ideology and the closely associated sphere of propaganda activity have created their own language, a system of their own codes and even a separate style. This is natural because all milieus use similar codes, which are necessary to express their own peculiar contents. The party language (this term is not very accurate, but let us use it because of its brevity) has to this day preserved certain features of airtight exclusiveness rooted in the period between the wars, when party activities involved major risks and when it was often necessary to use codes to maintain secrecy. This necessity even led to the formation of a jargon, which could be used without fear of detection. Tradition has carried over some elements and trends of that because the present party language uses formulations that are unknown in other milieus and that not everyone understands.

"Special skills are required to write and speak about ideological issues, which are very close to philosophy, but very few people have such skills, and this is why the fact that there are more people who write than those who are skilled has given rise to a language that is dried grass, to Newspeak or to paralyzed language, as we used to say at one time. This is a language in which issues that are too difficult are presented in a collection of nonobligatory words. I have encountered expressions such as 'the orchestrated offensive,' 'society's participation in economic management,' 'the lever for overcoming the crisis,' and so on. The common feature of such expressions is their incoherence caused by the fact that issues in question are beyond the interpretive powers of authors. The consequence of that is discord between the addressor and the addressee: The former does not know how to speak or write and the latter is unable to understand. This discord blown up to the societywide scale makes understanding and agreement impossible.

"At the present moment when some of the creative associations that are natural media of social communications have been suspended, it is even more difficult to reach agreement. The party wants a dialogue, and this dialogue should be conducted in the language that reflects the very essence of ideas. 'It is not a matter of indifference to us whether we achieve agreement with the help of chaotic gibberish or with the help of a developed language, one that is worthy of the members of the society and the people who are organized and who seek to achieve some goals,' Professor Doroszewski wrote."

The proposals that have been made with a view to improving our language contain nothing about the language used by our mass media, especially by radio and television. I do not know on what grounds radio and TV announcers and readers are selected, but I do know that they make grammatical mistakes, stutter and lay the wrong stresses on words. They use wrong pronouns and instead of saying "at present" they say "actually" [aktualnie]. TV authorities should demand correctness of expression not only from regular employees, but also from lay participants in programs, especially from those who are high up the administrative or social ladder. "What of it if someone holds a high position when he has hot potatoes in his mouth and his language is like a hobbling cripple."

As for the Polish language as it is taught in schools, I would begin improving it by reinstating the subject of calligraphy because fine writing can inspire the love for fine and correct language. There is no doubt that our attitude to the spread of Newspeak, paralyzed language and gibberish has been too lax, and this is why we now need lessons in living language so that when we use it we are aware of its role, value and beauty and are able to use it in an expert as well as pleasing manner.

LE FIGARO ON REPERCUSSIONS OF RECENT RIOTS

PM061531 Paris LE FIGARO in French 5 May 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Curfew Already Restored"]

[Text] Warsaw -- After a day commemorating the Constitution of 3 May 1791 -- the first in Europe -- which the Poles will remember because the street demonstrations nearly ended in insurrectional riots, the bridges being blocked by the crowd, vehicles damaged and buildings hit by barrages of stones or tear gas grenades, Warsaw is dressing its wounds.

Indeed, according to fragmentary reports which are very difficult to check since telephone links are still cut, the demonstrations were not limited to the capital; quite the reverse. There were apparently serious clashes particularly in Gdansk where the party building was apparently attacked, in Sczcecin, Bielsko and Lublin where two universitites, the state university and the Catholic university, are apparently closed. Dozens of people have apparently been injured and, according to Interior Minister Kiszczak, a total of 1,372 people were arrested throughout the country.

In addition movie theaters and theaters will be closed for an indefinite period.

However, on Tuesday the Sejm continued its debate on national accord. Professor Szczepanski, recently appointed head of the parliament's consultative council, immediately urged the authorities to pursue the policy of dialogue and reconciliation despite Monday's events. After him [Sejm deputy] Mr Osmanczyk commented that the Sejm was the forum where "the broadest social pact" could be achieved and asked for "martial law" to be replaced by a "state of emergency" because, he said, "we cannot create the appearance of a Polish-Polish war" especially in a country which hates anything evocative of war.

He called for the church's documents, relating particularly to the social pact, to be published in the press and advocated that the trade unions be reactivated, exclaiming: "For 36 years the party's destiny has been Poland's destiny. But today the trade union's destiny is also Poland's destiny." The authoriteis for their part reacted calmly to Monday's events. The communique obviously condemns the demonstrators and classes them among the "adversaries of socialism" whose action "is directed against the idea of national accord." However, it explains, "despite this political provocation, the state government will not abandon the chosen path of the policy of socialist renewal."

But in addition to cutting off communications, it also reimposed the curfew in around 10 voivodships yesterday including Gdansk, Szczecin, Krakow and Warsaw. A number of remarks can be made about Monday's events:

1 -- There is an undoubted element of provocation: For some time I had been suggesting that the country was threatened with provocation by neo-Stalinist elements who felt that the ground was being cut from under their feet and who were prepared to stake all to prevent a national accord. Those forces are particularly active in Warsaw. What happened 3 May confirms, therefore, that General Jaruzelski made a serious mistake in not dissolving the party 13 December and also in not eliminating the extremists from the party.

Furthermore, the militia forces reacted at times with brutality, of course, but also with an astonishing lack of organization and efficiency. In addition, I witnessed a scene on Victory Square which confirmed to me that the provocation nearly had even worse results. Workers shock commandos, close to the party committee, arrived in buses and offered their services to the forces of order. Fortunately, the militia turned down the offer by those elements whom the military council rapidly disarmed after 13 December.

That provocation should finally persuade General Jaruzelski that it is high time to ensure that the party "hardliners," who are now triumphing and claiming that the facts have proved them right, are unable to do any more harm.

2 -- The population's hostility is growing, especially among young people. Let me make it clear that the reference to the element of political provocation is in no way intended to cast doubt on the authenticity of the people's protest. Quite the reverse: With people in their present state of mind it just takes several hundred provocateurs to immediately bring tens of thousands of demonstrators into the streets, despite the appeals for calm issued by the church, which is aware of the danger of provocation. The country is finding it increasingly difficult to tolerate martial law, and the radicalization of viewpoints, aggravated by the economic problems, is obvious. In addition fear has faded and opinion is prepared to defend the citizen's rights.

3 -- The Soviets must choose between intervening or allowing General Jaruzelski to implement considerable reforms. Moscow has hitherto blocked the general's desire for change and opposed his intention to create real national accord and reactivate the trade unions. After what happened Monday the Polish leader can say in substance to Mr Brezhnev: "You see that it is time to make a choice: Either you continue to prevent me from acting and then have no alternative but to prepare for direct intervention, or you allow me to do what is necessary to achieve national reconciliation within the limits of socialism."

4 -- The time is no longer right for fine words: practical actions and dialogue are needed. Deputy Premier Rakowski has advocated national accord. The general upsurge between August 1980 and December 1981 must be preserved, he said, but the "anarchical processes" which were "the other side of the coin" at the that time, especially in the second half of 1981, must be eliminated.

That is all still vague and is certainly very inadequate for averting the even worse disaster which threatens the country. Catholic Deputy Janusz Zabloncki stated that clearly in the Sejm, condemning those who would like the dialogue to concern only "those who form the government's social base" and stressing that it was instead necessary to conduct it with society -- "a society with diverse attitudes and ways of thinking, a better, distrustful, disoriented and tired society."

Monday's events should help the authorities to understand this situation. The church's responsible attitude can help the government progress in that direction. The Episcopate has just ended its meeting in Czestochowa and a new session of the joint church-state commission is being held today. In addition there are hints that General Jaruzelski and the primate will have another meeting soon. It will obviously be decisively important in the present circumstances.

BRIEFS

NEW APPOINTMENTS -- The president of the Council of Ministers has appointed Dr Izydor Adamski to the post of undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Culture and Art and Dr Andrzej Dorosz to the post of under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Izydor Adamski has been chief editor of the periodical WIES SPOLCZESNA since 1981. Andrzej Dorosz recently occupied the post of head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 May 82 LD]

TAXATION AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN -- Warsaw, 6 May (PAP) -- Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz and Spanish Ambassador to Poland Javier Villacieros exchanged here today ratification documents of an agreement between the Polish and Spanish Governments on avoiding double taxation on income and property signed in (?Warsaw) on September 15, 1979. The agreement regulating financial relations of people whose place of residence or abode is in one or both states will contribute to further development and facilitation of mutually advantageous economic contacts. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 6 May LD]

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW FOR GREEK TELEVISION 29 APR

AU061140 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 May 82 pp 1, 3

["Interview Given by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the Hellenic National Television" on 29 April in Bucharest]

[Text] As has been announced, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania on 29 April received Konstandinos (C. Galanopoulos), special envoy of the Hellenic national television ERT, and gave him the following interview:

Question: Mr President, do you believe that the fact that Greece has a socialist government creates more favorable conditions for developing the relations between our countries?

Answer: The Romanian-Greek relations go back a long way and have always been based on mutual respect and on cooperation founded on the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

It can be said that in recent years these relations have markedly developed, especially during the time that President Karamanlis had the leadership of the Greek Government. We have thus reached a stage of bilateral relations that can be described as particularly good.

When saying that I keep in mind the fact that currently Greece has a socialist government, led by Prime Minister Papandreou -- who has also visited Romania, and with whom I discussed the relations between Romania and Greece. Hence, I believe that conditions for expanding our manysided cooperation are even more favorable.

Naturally, we aim primarily at developing our economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations, as well as our cooperation in the international arena, on matters such as the Balkans and Europe, detente, peace and national independence.

Question: Do you perceive special obstacles for a multilateral cooperation in the Balkans?

Answer: I would say that the cooperation among the Balkan countries is currently satisfactory, although there are still problems between certain countries, which must be resolved.

Nevertheless, I believe that there are real possibilities for solving these problems and for developing a multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries, in both economic, scientific and cultural areas, and in establishing a nuclear-free zone of peace and cooperation.

Question: Mr President, what is your stand on the Aegean and Cyprus problems? Do you think that Romania may contribute to resolving them?

Answer: In my opinion, the problems of the Aegean -- or, to be more precise, between Greece and Turkey -- and the Cyprus problem can be solved through negotiations between the countries directly involved.

As for the Aegean, one must of course proceed from the principles of good neighborliness, mutual respect for independence and sovereighty, and from a desire to reach a settlement acceptable to both sides and apt to strengthen the cooperation between Greece and Turkey and to contribute to Balkan cooperation.

Concerning Cyprus, the two communities should solve their problems through direct negotiations; the foreign troops should be withdrawn from Cyprus, and the island should remain independent and nonaligned. This is in the interests of the Cypriots, of the Greek-Turkish relations, and of peace in the Balkans and in Europe.

Question: The international economic crisis is affecting all countries in the world, including yours. How serious is the problem and what measures do you plan to counteract the effects of the crisis?

Answer: Indeed, the international economic crisis has spread to all the states and is further deepening. Its causes are multiple. One of them is the great gap between the level of development of rich and poor countries, which has even increased. Secondly, there was the steep increase in oil prices, and now the policy of very high interest rates, which makes investments and other economic activities difficult.

In view of the above factors, all states must take resolute action to deal with those problems. What I primarily have in mind is the establishment of a new world economic order, and extensive aid for the developing countries, so that the latter can make more rapid progress and thus contribute to the recovery of all economic areas. This should naturally be effected on the basis of quality and broad access to modern technology -- in advantageous conditions -- and through a rational price policy. Similarly, steps should be taken to ensure a greater stability for raw materials prices, including that of oil, a better ratio between the prices of raw materials and manufactured products, and to substantially and rationally reduce interest rates, so that financial means can be utilized to redress the world economy.

Question: The problem of Poland has awakened great anxiety both in the East and in the West. What is Romania's position on the situation in Poland?

Answer: Poland's problems emerged as a result of internal conditions, and hence, they are to be solved by the Poles themselves, without any foreign interference.

I believe that the stir created around Poland and the economic measures taken against it and against other countries do nothing to help the Poles solve their problems. On the contrary, they pose additional difficulties and at the same time, add to the international tension.

This is why Romania believes that all discriminatory measures should be cancelled, and the Polish political forces and people themselves should be allowed to solve their problems without any foreign interference; we believe that Poland should be helped to develop along the path of socialism and to contribute to detente, peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Question: Mr President, under your leadership Romania is playing a major role in the struggle for peace in Europe. Since Romania also belongs to a military pact, what is your view, Mr President, on the future of military pacts?

Answer: Indeed, Romania firmly militates for detente, for halting the arms race and beginning disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for a policy of peace in Europe and in the world.

We are particularly concerned about and we believe that it is the duty of all European countries to halt the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, to dismantle and destroy existing ones, and to free Europe from nuclear missiles.

Indeed, the existence of military blocs constitutes a negative factor in the struggle for disarmament and peace. In point of fact, Romania has always advocated the simultaneous dismantling of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, in the belief that they have become an anachronism.

In fact, they were never necessary for Europe or for the world, and even less so today.

Their place should be taken by a cooperation based on the principles of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and renunication of the use and threat of force.

Question: Mr President, on the eve of your visit to Athens, do you have any message for the Greek people?

Answer: I am looking forward with great pleasure to my new visit to Greece, on which I hope to learn more about the concerns and life of the friendly Greek people. Through your medium I would like to convey to the friendly Greek people warm greetings and best wishes for success in their socioeconomic development and in strengthening their independence and sovereignty, well-being, progress and peace.

CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO GREECE CONTINUES 5-6 MAY

Meets Athens Mayor

AU051952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Athens, 5 May (AGERPRES) -- On May 5 in the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received at the official residence the delegation of the City Hall of the Municipality of Athens, led by the mayor of the city, (Demitrios Beis), who, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Greek capital city paid a warm homage to the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people.

Addressing Romania's president, the mayor of Athens expressed satisfaction at having the opportunity to meet in Athens the Romanian head of state whom the population in Greece's capital welcomes, just as it does Elena Ceausescu, as honorary citzens of that city. As a sign of great honor, the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people were conferred the Gold Collar.

Thanking for the wishes conveyed, President Nicolae Ceausescu said the new visit to Greece was marked by the Romanian people's will of collaboration and peace and expressed the wish that as part of the general relations between the two peoples and states, between Romania and Greece, their capital cities would play an ever more important role. Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu cordially conversed with representatives of the City Hall of Athens.

Talks With Papandreou

AU052010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1941 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Athens, 5 May (AGERPRES) -- On May 5 in the morning, official talks started between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou.

The talks were attended by Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and the foreign ministers of the two countries.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed, in the front of the Greek Parliament building where the first round of talks was held, by Premier Andreas Papandreou who greeted them most cordially. Romania's president and the Greek prime minister warmly shook hands.

During the talks, questions were approached concerning the evolution of the Romanian-Hellenic relations, the fact being shown that over the last few years bilateral relations had acquired new dimensions which fully agrees with the two countries' mutual interests in peaceful, self-reliant development, with the major demands of detente and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

The fact was also assessed that, concurrently with the intensification of the political contacts, economic links had expanded, commercial exchanges had increased and the forms of cooperation in important industrial branches had diversified.

During the morning talks, extensive views were also exchanged on international questions, with emphasis on the concerns of the two countries, Romania and Greece, over international developments, for the improvement of the current climate, for the provision of conditions for peace and collaboration among peoples.

At the end of this first round of talks, upon the journalists' request, Romania's president and the Greek premier made brief statements.

In his statement, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: We conducted fine talks and reached good conclusions for the collaboration between our countries, for a policy of peace and detente.

In his turn, Premier Andreas Papandreou stated: I am satisfied whenever I have an opportunity to meet and talk with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The same day in the afternoon, the official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, continued at the foreign ministry headquarters.

The afternoon talks focused on questions related to the development of collaboration between the two countries, collaboration considered to support the two peoples' progress, the cause of peace and cooperation in general.

The particularly serious implications of the arms race, the complex character of the current international situation were emphasized and it was considered that firm action should be taken for the adoption of tangible measures to halt the arms race and for disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, that everything possible should be done for guaranteeing each people the right to free and independent development.

The talks, which approached a wide range of problems and occasioned a broad exchange of viewpoints as well as the identification of many possibilities of collaboration between the two countries, of cooperation in international political issues, passed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

AU052013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Athens, 5 May (AGERPRES) -- On Wednesday, May 5, in the afternoon, a ceremony took place when official Romanian-Hellenic documents were signed.

Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, and the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreou, signed the programme-agreement on the guidelines of the development of economic, industrial and technical-scientific cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hellenic Republic.

Taking the floor at the end of the signing ceremony, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou stated: I am very glad to have signed today, together an agreement on collaboration. I believe and I wish that this would be a corner stone in the development of close collaboration between our countries and, beyond our countries, in the Balkans -- a collaboration which will transform the Balkans into a zone of peace and progress.

In his turn, President Nicolae Ceausescu stated: I also wish to express my satisfaction and joy for the signing of this long-term agreement on economic and technical-scientific collaboration. The agreement we have signed, Mr Prime Minister, gives broad prospects to the development of the Romania-Hellenic collaboration and cooperation, which meets our people's interests in economic and social progress, independence and peace.

I am also convinced that this will contribute to the development of multilateral collaboration among Balkan countries, to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peaceful cooperation and, in future, a zone free of atomic weapons.

After the signing ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, as well as the foreign ministers of the two countries, conversed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual esteem and respect.

Talks With Karamanlis

AU061841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Athens, 6 May (AGERPRES) -- On May 6 in the morning the official talks continued between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic.

The talks were attended by Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Ioannis Charann Kharalambopoulos, Greek minister of foreign affairs.

During the talks, extensive views were exchanged on questions of mutual interest as well as on important current international questions.

The talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual understanding and respect, highlighted again the joint concern of the two countries for the development and diversification of the relations of collaboration in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of peace and international detente, the concern and wish to more actively cooperate internationally in view of establishing a climate of peace and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

Island Visit With Karamanlis

AU061939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Athens, 6 May (AGERPRES) -- The third day of the state visit Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu are paying to the Hellenic Republic went down as another significant moment in the development of the Romanian-Greek relations of friendship.

On May 6 in the morning, the distinguished Romanian guests, accompanied by President Konstandinos Karamanlis, sailed in the presidential yacht to the island of Aegina. The two presidents were accompanied by the Romanian foreign minister, Stefan Andrei, the Greek minister of foreign affairs, Ioannis Kharalambopoulos and other officials.

Further extensive opinions were exchanged on major questions related to the links between Romania and Greece, as well as on international issues, during the productive talks between the two presidents.

Arriving in Agia Marina -- the main locality in the Aegina Island -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, the president of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, were warmly and friendly welcomed. The mayor of the locality conveyed the guests a welcoming message.

The guests visited the Aphaia Temple, a place of major archeological interest, and could see vestiges of the Hellenic civilization.

After the talks conducted aboard the presidential yacht the distinguished guests returned to Athens in the afternoon.

Karamanlis Hosts Luncheon

AU061940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Athens, 6 May (AGERPRES) -- On May 6, the president of the Hellenic Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, gave a private luncheon in honour of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of Elena Ceausescu aboard the presidential yacht the "Argo".

In the attendance were the foreign ministers of the two countries and other officials.

The exchange of opinions on a series of bilateral and international questions of mutual interest continued during the luncheon.

The luncheon passed in the same atmosphere of cordiality and friendship that has characterized the entire Romanian-Hellenic summit.

Working Meeting Reported

AU061946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Athens, 6 May (AGERPRES) -- On Thursday, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, had interviews with Apostolos Lazaris, minister of economic cooperation; Nikolaos Akritidhis, minister of trade; as well as with the governer of the Agricultural Bank of Greece, with the president of the Chamber of Commerce, with representatives of joint Romanian-Hellenic cooperation companies, with Greek businessmen. In the spirit of the top-level understandings reached between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Hellenic Republic, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, and of the definitional agreement on collaboration signed on Wednesday, actions were examined of cooperation and development of the economic and commercial relations between the two countries.

Meeting With Tsatsos

AU061948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Athens, 6 May (AGERPRES) -- On Thursday, May 6, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received at the Maximos Palace Academician Konstandinos Tsatsos, former president of the Hellenic Republic, and his wife Ioanna Tsatsos.

Academician Konstandinos Tsatsos told the distinguished Romanian messengers he was deeply satisfied at the opportunity to meet with them again on Greece's soil and thanked for the honour of having been received by the president of Romania. Together with his wife he warmly congratulated Academician Elena Ceausescu on the exposition made at the solemn meeting held at the Academy of Athens.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the words addressed and expressed in his turn satisfaction at having met with Academician Konstantinos Tsatsos, with Mme Moanna Tstatsos. The conviction was expressed that their official visit to Greece, the talks conducted with the president of the Hellenic Republic, with Premier Papandreou and the understandings reached would go down as a new and important contribution to the development of collaboration and friendship between Romania and Greece.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu entertained Academician Konstandinos Tsatsos and Mme Ionna Tsatsos at a private dinner.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MUBARAK BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU061146 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 May 82 p 5

[Text] To his excellency Mr Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

Dear Friend, on the occasion of your birthday, I take great pleasure in conveying to you cordial congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness, and to the friendly Egyptian people wishes for success in fulfilling their aspirations for peace, well-being and progress, and in their international efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East conflict, in view of the special significance of the recent completion of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai for the peace process in that area.

I take this opportunity to express my firm conviction that the relations of close cooperation between Romania and Egypt and our cooperation in the international arena will expand even more in the future, in the interests of the friendly Romanian and Egyptian peoples, of the cause of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East, and of peace, detente, independence and cooperation throughout the world.

In friendship,

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

NICU CEAUSESCU CONFERS WITH JAPANESE YOUTH

AU061148 Bu-harest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 May 82 p 6

[Text] Tokyo (AGERPRES) -- The delegation of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] led by Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the UCY Central Committee and chairman of the UN Consultative Committee for the International Year of Youth, which paid a visit to Japan, met with members of the leadership of liberal-democratic youth, communist youth and socialist youth. At the meetings, the sides discussed aspects of the activities of young people in the two countries, and prospects for developing relations between the UCY and Japanese youth organizations. They also discussed aspects of the international situation and the role of young people in ensuring a climate of peace and cooperation and in the struggle for disarmament and for a new world economic and political order.

In view of the International Year for Youth, the sides expressed the belief that young people must play an ever more active role, thus contributing to fulfilling people's aspirations for peace, understandng and cooperation.

DELO'S SEDMAK ON POLISH MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS

AU061912 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 5 May 82 p 4

[Marjan Sedmak commentary: "Split on Polish May Day"]

[Text] Whereas the reports on the extent of the latest Polish May Day demonstrations and the human price paid for them will undoubtedly continue to be disputed for some time, the following assertion -- to which people add the latest reports from the Polish capital -- is as much as indisputable: that it is illusory to speak about any national understanding in a socialist country which celebrates international labor day with two processions -- one organized by the military authorities and the party, and the other held (illegally) by the independent workers movement and by all others that are now linked with it.

According to many indications, the military authorities were prepared that developments might ensue from the May Day celebrations which would, despite martial law, draw attention to the real mood of Polish society. The Polish social and economic crisis continues; the military authorities so far have been unable to offer a platform which could bring together most of society. Although underground, the NSZZ Solidarity continues to be a symbol of an alternative, and for this reason it has not lost its influence in the Polish workers class. This situation and the "technical" side of the affair -- the fact that an extended holiday loosens the "disciplinary" links which bind most of the working population to their jobs -- were a sufficient warning to cause the military authorities to use countermeasures to try to prevent events from developing in an undesirable way: by relaxing the restrictions imposed by martial law and by organizing their own May Day celebrations. This tactic failed and, while the Polish parliament discussed the bases for social understanding and normalization, May Day demonstrations broke out in Warsaw and other Polish cities where NSZZ Solidarity mobilization strength was demonstrated visibly for the first time since 13 December.

Since in the recent past mass demonstrations in Poland often caused major social changes, it is necessary to draw attention to the two different aspects in these May Day events in Poland; that is, to the difference between the "alternative" May Day processions organized by Solidarity on the one hand and the May Day disorders on the other. Even after being pushed from the social arena with the introduction of martial law, the NSZZ Solidarity has not been completely silenced. It has also warned its supporters several times since 13 December not to be taken in by adventurism, because frontal encounters with the authorities would have disastrous consequences. The slogan "The winter is yours, the spring will be ours" actually never has been a slogan of the illegal leadership of this independent trade union. If this basic attitude has not changed -- and so far there have been no signs that it has changed -- then only the organization of "alternative" May Day processions can be ascribed to Solidarity. It may have done this because the independent trade union movement wanted to demonstrate that it is a real social force which simply cannot be ignored in the search for "the bases for national understanding." As far as disorders and clashes are concerned, it is obvious that other forces took advantage of the objective spontaneous developments which usually accompany such events. Among these forces one must especially mention the police which, according to the latest reports, tried hard to pour oil on the fire of conflict.

The May Day celebration which the military authorities tried to organize in such a way as to demonstrate how the country was rallying around the policy of the authorities, around "the programs for national understanding," was thus transformed into something completely different. The independent self-governing trade union Solidarity could demonstrate with this celebration that the awareness of belonging to the independent trade union movement is still sufficiently strong to mobilize the masses, since the participation in the "alternative" demonstrations was -- as all reports indicate -- really of a mass nature.

It is a different thing with the disorders and clashes: They undoubtedly suit best all dogmatic forces which are also trying to prove to Jaruzelski that a firm hand policy should be utilized to radically settle accounts with all those who have appeared in the Polish social arena since August 1980. It is precisely this political scope of May Day in Poland which certainly will not make the already difficult situation for General Jaruzelski any easier.

INDIAN PRESIDENT REDDY ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Arrival 6 May

LD061702 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, arrived in Yugoslavia today for an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. The Indian president was welcomed at Surcin Airport with the high military honors accorded to heads of state by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The Indian president was also greeted by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Ante Zelic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications; Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; and other personalities. Also present at Surcin Airport were Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; Danilo Bilanovic, SFRY ambassador to India; A.S. Chib, Indian ambassador in Belgrade; and Indian Embassy staff. After arriving, the Indian president, who will stay in our country until 10 May, drove with his host to his residence at Dedinje.

Talks Start With Kraigher

LD062318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 6 May 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- The official Yugoslav-Indian summit talks opened here in Belgrade this afternoon. In an atmosphere of extreme cordiality and friendship, which has for decades characterized Yugoslav-Indian relations, Sergej Kraigher and Sanjiva Reddy stated satisfaction with very successful bilateral relations and cooperation. Both sides set out that relations between the two countries are based on the firm foundation laid by President Tito and Prime Minister Nehru, whose very first meeting over thirty years ago was of great importance for the development of the idea of non-alignment.

Kraigher and Reddy stated deep concern over the aggravation of the international situation heavily pressed by the big-power and bloc rivalry which has in the more recent years been giving to world relations growing characteristics of a global crisis. The existing foci of crises are multiplying and the key problems of the present-day world, including the economic situation in the developing countries, the problem of disarmament and other issues, are not being solved. Exchanging views on virtually all foci of crises, in the Middle East, South-West and South-East Asia and the south of Africa, the Iraq-Iran conflict, questions of the independence of Namibia and other African problems, the situation in the Caribbean and the developments in Latin America caused by the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, both sides pointed up the danger of the solution of crisis situations by military means and the need for the intensified engagement of the international community in the solution of these problems on the basis of the United Nations Charter and the principles of non-alignment. In this context attention was also drawn to the multiplying conflicts between non-aligned countries, the negative consequences of these conflicts on the very activity of the movement of non-alignment and the need for an immediate solution of these problems.

The talks also encompassed the development of the situation in Europe and in Asia. It was set out that the intensified bloc confrontation has rendered difficult the C.S.C.E. process in Europe, as was clearly shown at the Madrid C.S.C.E. meeting. The importance of detente was underlined as was the need for making detente universal, that is, the need for all countries to participate in the process of detente and for the process to expand to encompass all regions of the world. The crisis of detente, itself, Kraigher and Reddy assessed, is in fact a result of the detente's bloc limitations to [words indistinct].

Regarding the aspiration for improving the present international situation, note was made of the significance Yugoslavia and India attach to the efforts for turning the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean into zones of peace and cooperation. Sergej Kraigher pointed to Yugoslavia's activities in developing good neighbor relations and spoke about inter-Balkan cooperation. President Reddy informed his host about India'a assessments of the situation in Asia and India's goodneighbor relations.

Special attention was devoted also to international economic cooperation, especially efforts for determining measures which would pave way for the establishment of the new international economic order. In this context, the significance of the recent consultative meeting in New Delhi was pointed out. The talks encompassed also the present armament race which not only poses a danger to world peace but is also a specific form of pressure on non-aligned and independent countries. In the context of such an assessment, emphasis was placed on the need for intensified activity of non-aligned countries.

Kraigher Dinner Toast

LD062338 Belgrade TANJUG in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 6 May 82

["Kraigher's Toast" -- TANJUG headline; delivered at a 6 May Belgrade dinner for visiting Indian President Sanjiva Reddy]

[Text] [no dateline received] "In your visit we see a new manifestation of the traditional friendship and deep links between our two nonaligned countries which were laid down by the giants of our nations, Josip Broz Tito and Jawaharlal Nehru. We are convinced that this meeting of ours and our talks will contribute to the further development, enrichment and promotion of cooperation between our two nonaligned countries which for three decades has been developing successfully in many spheres to the mutual interest of our nations and the broader interest of strengthening the role of the policy and movement of nonalignment in international relations.

"In this connection I would like to underscore the importance which we attach to the development of our economic, scientific and other forms of cooperation so that we might by this means, and in accordance with the agreements of the nonaligned and developing countries, exploit to the full our potential and thereby strengthen our position in international relations. A large role in this must go to the long term plans of this cooperation, as well as efforts to raise it to a higher level in every respect.

"We follow with great sympathy the efforts which you, the Indian Government with Mrs Indira Gandhi at its head, and your nation are making with a view to the all-round development of your country. We are heartily pleased by the successes which you are achieving in this.

"Through its authentic liberation struggle, the great successes in its economic and social development and the active struggle for peace and equal cooperation between nations, India has attained enormous standing in the world.

"Mr President, I would like to stress that several circumstances lend the Yugoslav-Indian dialogue particular importance at the present moment. The world, and likewise the Nonaligned Movement, is confronted by extremely serious problems.

"Thus we, and the whole of our movement, are facing extremely responsible tasks. This situation demands of our two countries, as founders of the policy of nonalignment to which the others have been consistently devoted throughout the last 20 years or more, that they should make a maximum contribution in order that the movement and policy of nonalignment should respond to the expectations of the vast majority of mankind.

"Relations in the world are encumbered by many conflicts, crises, pressures and assaults on the independence of, primarily, the nonaligned countries. This is accompanied by an intensified arms race, the failure to resolve the world's economic problems and the rivalry of the bloc powers. In their position and role and in the essence of their orientations and policy the nonaligned countries are not only the most competent but also the only countries objectively capable of forging a way out of this extremely dangerous situation and reviving detente as a universal process.

"In our view maximum effort is necessary for the remnants of colonialism and racial discrimination to be energetically and finally removed from the soil of Africa and thereby at the same time for the scope for bloc rivalry in this part of the world to be completely eradicated. Hence our support for the liberation movements is of principled significance. Also, there is a need for maximum efforts on the part not only of the nonaligned countries but also the entire international community in order that Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO [the South West African People's Organization], should gain freedom and independence and Angola and the other frontline states should be freed from constant threats by the South African regime.

"We urge full respect for the sovereign rights of every nation to independence and the ordering of its own life according to its own wishes, in conditions of peace and security. This is our starting point in our perception of crises and their resolution in various parts of the world and we hold that any outside intervention, interference, pressure or threats are impermissible. In this we also see the concrete path for the struggle against the policy of force and foreign domination, which is one of the essential goals of the policy of nonalignment.

"Thus we support the struggle by the Palestinian people, headed by the PLO, whose legitimate national rights, including the right to their own state, have not yet been fully recognized. It is high time, in the broadest interest, for an end to be put to the aggressive conduct of Israel whose actions constantly inject new tension and risks of broader conflicts into the very complex and sensitive Middle East area.

"Mr President, we have the commitment of the nonaligned countries to contribute, through unified pleas, and with other countries, to ensuring that the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament puts an end as soon as possible to the frenzied race in perfecting, producing and stockpiling nuclear and other weapons and opens up the concrete prospect of universal and complete disarmament, under strict international control. The arms race, which is being led by the superpowers and other powers, narrows the already fragile foundations for universal security. By its very existence, even without the use of the stockpiled weapons, it also deals a severe blow to the independent countries as it serves as a factor of intimidation, pressure and the spreading of influence. I would also like to stress here that we share India's concern over the intensified presence of forces and the superpowers' piling up of weapons in the Indian Ocean area, just as we are concerned over the military rivalry of the superpowers in Europe and the Mediterranean on the pretext of creating an arms equilibrium. Yugoslavia supports the initiatives for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and urges the holding of an international conference in accordance with the resolutions of the UN and the Nonaligned Movement. It is natural that, as a Mediterranean country, we too want the Mediterranean to become a zone of peace and cooperation.

"We are also faced with the task, through coordinated united action by the nonaligned countries and the developing countries and by relying on the progress achieved at Cancun, of bringing about the commencement of global talks as a path for bringing us nearer a new international economic order.

"There is a need, and we are aware of this, for much patient dialogue and persistence and consistency to achieve this. There is no other way if we want to avoid new deep splits and conflicts and to build more just relations. These new relations, through their global solutions, open up the prospect of resolving the problems and differences which lie at the root of the present world economic crisis, at the same time enabling a number of developing countries to become partners in the broader international division of labor. Only along this path can the prosperity of all countries and nations be ensured. We do not believe that this goal is near and easily realizable. Mutual cooperation between developing countries is thus all the more important so that, using to the full their natural resources and already realized technical, scientific, cadre and other potential, they should as soon and easily as possible realize their own faster development and thus increase their role in overall international relations.

"It is with these thoughts and preoccupations that we approach the seventh summit of nonaligned countries, which according to Conclusion No 6 of the summit conference in Havana and the ministerial conference in New Delhi, should be held in September this year in Baghdad. The success of this exceptionally important gathering of heads of state or government demands that every nonaligned country, with full responsibility toward its own and the joint essential interests brought together in the policy of nonalignment, should make maximum efforts so that even before the summit we achieve results which are encouraging, which strengthen trust in the movement and policy of nonalignment and which make it possible for us all together to respond to the role which historical development has bestowed upon us.

"It is urgent that we find a way to quickly end the conflicts between the nonaligned countries and begin to resolve the existing problems entirely through peaceful means. This is particularly important for the Iraq-Iran war. Of exceptional importance to the success of the summit is the immediate cessation of the armed conflict between these two nonaligned countries and the initiation of a peaceful solution to the unresolved problems which exist between them. We are all duty-bound to extend full assistance to them in this. I am sure that our two countries will also continue to exert every effort to achieve this goal as soon as possible in the interests of Iran and Iraq, in the interests of peace and security in this sensitive region and in the interests of the standing and effectiveness of the policy of nonalignment.

"In all this, Mr President, we see a vast area for close cooperation between our two countries, cooperation which, imbued by the same aspirations, we have been realizing since the very first meetings between Tito and Nehru and continuing through meetings with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and through these talks which we have already started with you. These meetings and talks have always meant a lot both to our relations and as a stimulus to the consistent realization of the policy of nonalignment. I am sure that we shall fulfill this obligation to ourselves and others on this occasion, too.

"I raise this glass to the health of our friend, respected President Reddy, the health of our Indian guests, the all-round progress of the Indian people, Yugoslav-Indian friendship and all-round cooperation, the realization of the goals of the policy of nonalignment, and for peace, security and cooperation in the world."

Reddy Dinner Toast

LD062326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 6 May 82

[Report on toast by Indian President Sanjiva Reddy at a 6 May Belgrade dinner held in his honor]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Sergej Kraigher and Indian President Sanjiva Reddy this evening assessed international relations as fraught with extremely serious problems and noted that this places the non-aligned countries before highly responsible tasks.

Kraigher said that the non-aligned countries, by their position and role, by the essence of their orientation and policy, are not only called upon to find the way out of this extremely dangerous situation and bring about the revival of detente as a universal process but are the only ones objectively capable of doing so.

Sanjiva Reddy, for his part, called on the non-aligned to close their ranks and be effective since the Non-aligned Movement remains equally [words indistinct] at the time of its birth. President Reddy stressed that the non-aligned must advocate a "return to sanity" in international relations before the current race for armament and missile deployment reaches the point of no return.

After presenting very similar assessments of both the international situation and the activity the world expects of the non-aligned, Indian President Sanjiva Reddy said that it is necessary that the Nonaligned Movement closes its ranks and, in this context, he urged peaceful negotiations and political solutions to conflicts between non-aligned countries.

President Reddy termed the situation in Asia as sombre and set out that India's foreign policy activity and initiatives have been aimed at improving relations with neighbours and preventing a drift towards war and confrontation. President Reddy informed his host about the Indian Government's wish to improve relations with Pakistan and its efforts to consolidate good-neighbour relations with her neighbouring countries and to further normalise relations with the People's Republic of China.

President Reddy said that another task of primary importance for the non-aligned countries, in which India and Yugoslavia have a common approach, is to bring home the realization to both the developed and the developing countries that the world is really interdependent. In this context, President Reddy said that the blaring disparities and discriminatory practices are an obstacle to peace and progress of mankind.

President Reddy (?evoked) memories of the late President Tito and said that Tito's name shall forever occupy an honoured place in history. "We are glad to see that the rich legacy left behind by President Tito is guiding the leaders and peoples of Yugoslavia to forge [words indistinct] all fields of activity", President Reddy said.

VISITING FRENCH SOCIALISTS MEET DRAGOSAVAC

LD061718 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Dr Dusan Dragosavac received here today members of a delegation of the French Socialist Party (PS) which is on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency and the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY). The French Socialist Party delegations is headed by National Secretary Jean Pronteau.

During a friendly talk both sides positively assessed the development of cooperation between the LCY and the PS and efforts aimed at its further advancement. The two sides also exchanged information on the two parties' activities at the internal and international levels as well as on developments and relations within the communists and workers' movement.

MACEDONIAN LC CONGRESS OPENS IN SKOPJE 6 MAY

Cemerski Address

AU061710 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 May 82

[Excerpt] Today in Skopje, the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia opened to the sounds of the Internationale and by paying homage to the giants of our revolution, Josip Broz Tito and Edvard Kardelj.

The congress is attended by 900 delegates and 300 guests. It is also attended by delegations of the LCY Central Committee and the republican central committees and the provincial committees of the League of Communists. The first plenary session was held today presided over by Krste Markovski. Marija Damjanovska, Nemanja Pavlovic, Dino Ramovic and Boris Djordjijovski report from the joint editorial office of Yugoslav radio stations of the Serbo-Croatian language area:

Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, delivered the report on the tasks of the League of Communists of Macedonia in further developing the socialist self-managing relations. [recorded opening passage in Macedonian fading into Serbo-Croatian translation read by reporter] Despite the aggravated conditions of development in the period between the Seventh and Eighth Congresses of the League of Communists of Macedonia, Cemerski pointed out, Macedonia has achieved important results in its material and total development. However, during the period these trends were strongly affected by many negative factors. The problems which we have faced are not only objective; in this already difficult situation, our shortcomings made our struggle for economic stabilization insufficiently effective. We are confronted, Cemerski stressed, with an encapsulation of reproduction within the republican and provincial limits and with failures to respect the constitutional orientations on the unified Yugoslav market and economic area as well as with a strengthening of republican and provincial statism. These trends have their basis in the difficulties resulting from unstable reproduction currents and long term structural and regional contradictions.

However, the serious ideological and political problems also appear to a considerable extent as a consequence of fabricated dilemmas and confusions as regards the character of our federal community. For this reason, Cemerski emphasized, the LCY must achieve a complete action unity in the struggle to strengthen the process of direct self-managing association of labor and of pooling of resources in the entire Yugoslav area, and must resolutely suppress all forms of administrative-statist influence. The most complex problems certainly exist in the sphere of foreign economic relations, especially in the foreign exchange market. Some have resulted in greatly unfavorable consequences in production as well as in economic and political relations. In this connection the effect of inconsistencies and even deliberate distortions of the essense of laws and other regulations, with the aim of preserving more favorable economic positions, has been enhanced. These attitudes are also made possible in practice by the specific mechanisms and instruments of the system and by an ineffectiveness in preventing the occurrences of unlawful economic operations.

We must strive for a consistent implementation of the legal function of the dinar in the domestic market and for strengthening its position in international economic relations. We must energetically prevent any formalism of the institution of self-managing agreements of the organizations of associated labor in the sphere of foreign economic relations, Cemerski pointed out. We must resolutely overcome the practice of transforming the balance of payments and foreign exchange positions of the republics and provinces into their independent balances and their encapsulation within the framework.

Speaking further about the ideological-political activity of the League of Communists of Macedonia, Cemerski stressed that this activity has been aimed at further developing the socialist self-managing socioeconomic and political relations and the delegate system and deepening brotherhood and unity, equality and togetherness of peoples and nationalties. He concluded in this connection that significant results have been achieved in all of these spheres but that there can be no room for complacency. This has been confirmed by the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo and the occurrances of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Macedonia. All this makes it necessary for the League of Communists of Macedonia to thoroughly perceive the origins and causes of these phenomena and to wage an uncompromising struggle against them as well as against the occurrences of Macedonian and other forms of nationalism and chauvinism.

In the period between the two congresses, Cemerski said, we have also created an appropriate system of all-people's defense and social self-protection which is capable of resisting any hostile attack on our country.

Cemerski spoke further at great length about the results of the ideological-political and action training and preparation of the League of Communists of Macedonia. He noted that the ranks of communists in the period between the two congresses were joined by 45,000 new members, including a majority of young people and workers, and that thus today the League of Communists of Macedonia has 150,000 members. He also discussed the shortcomings in the fulfillment of the tasks of communists which manifest themselves in the orientation according to which the League of Communists acts as an organism and force above self-management and its organs.

Speaking in conclusion about the implementation of Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned foreign policy in which Comrade Tito's work and ideas are permanently incorporated, Cemerski said that we have always proceeded from the position that any kind of encapsulation within the national borders, especially in relation to the neighboring countries, represents an irreparable loss for the development of a country. However, today we must point out that certain views publicly expressed in certain neighboring countries are contrary to the objective interests of the Balkan nations. For instance, our national liberation struggle and the constitutional system of our socialist community are being attacked and the existence of the Macedonian nation is being negated. It is even proposed that an international, allegedly scientific, judgment on our historical past be obtained, Cemerski said and then concluded:

[Begin recorded passage in Macedonian fading into Serbo-Croatian translation read by reporter] During its entire history, Macedonia has never been a simple geographic concept but has always had its own Macedonian national substance. Therefore the Macedonian nation cannot be the object of any kind of academic conjectures of foreign historians. In this respect the Macedonian nation said its final word with its national liberation struggle and socialist revolution and its statehood in the SFRY. [end recording]

Congress Report

LD060942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0701 GMT 5 May 82

[Monitored TANJUG transmissions did not carry initial portion of this item]

[Text] [dateline not received] ...basic and other organizations of associated labor which are being constantly promoted. The links between the workers and the delegates have grown stronger. However, in some organizations the attitude and the interest of the workers in making decisions on issues of self-management income-based relations at the basic organization of associated labor, and also in securing their rights and interests in the activity of work and composite organizations of associated labor are still not felt adequately. This is one of the reasons why the influence of associated labor in making the decisions on the resources to satisfy joint and general social requirements is inadequate.

The ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists to ensure that the working people and citizens and their self-management organizations make decisions in assemblies of sociopolitical communities and in self-management interest communities has been stepped up. The delegations now are considerably more active than before. This can be seen from their stronger links with the delegates. It is a fact, however, that the links between the electoral grassroots and the delegations and delegates are fulfilled on only a limited number of questions, primarily those which are of direct interest to organizations of associated labor.

However, viewed as a whole the links between the delegates, the delegations and the self-management bases within the context of the delegate and assembly system have grown stronger. Together with more advanced methods of work and more functional planning, this allowed the delegate activity in the assemblies to be more meaningful. In this context, the associated labor councils are increasingly asserting themselves and confirming their role in assembly decisionmaking.

However, their decisive influence on the conditions to acquire and distribute income, on coordinating the interests of associated labor and on other significant questions is still not fulfilled adequately, particularly in the municipalities.

In the free exchange of labor through self-management interest communities the relations whereby the interest can be sized up and the needs of associated labor in material production and the social activities can be satisfied have been established formally from the legal and institutional point of view. However, organizations in material productions still do not have a more visible influence. Inadequate activity of delegates and delegations, especially those in material production, is responsible for the fact that executive organs and specialized services still have a significant influence in the assemblies of self-management interest communities. All this places direct tasks before the League of Communists to seek the ideopolitical orientation for the fulfillment of the free exchange of labor.

With its revolutionary significance Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work, decision-making and responsibility has contributed to the further consolidation and development of democratic relations in our society, the report says. Tito's initiative has contributed to the further development of the decisive role of the working class, to the more efficient work of all the institutions of our political system, and also to faster improvement and viability of the forms, organization and methods of work which are in keeping with our system of socialist self-management. In all organs and mechanisms of our socio-political system complex preparations and direct activities for the implementation of Tito's initiative have been carried out.

In this sense, improvements have been carried out regarding the method and manner of work, and the number of members of collective organs. The 1-year term of office has also been introduced. This all means a certain step forward in the process of consolidating and promoting collective work. However, League of Communists members and all other organized socialist forces face major and lasting tasks in changing the style and method of work and in building new relations and substance of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility.

"In this way we will conduct and consistently win the struggle against technobureaucratic influence in decisionmaking, against leaderism and other negative manifestations and tendencies. These things run counter to the character, substance and meaning of the discharge of the power of the working class and all working people, to the self-management character of the associated labor and socialist self-management relations and the delegate decisionmaking system."

A special part of the report on the activity of the League of Communists of Macedonia between the two congresses is devoted to the development and enhancement of brotherhood, unity, equality and togetherness of our nations and nationalities.

It is assessed that significant results have been and are being achieved in the equal participation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, together with other socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces in building and implementing equal relations in the federation. Macedonia is doing this both by stepping up responsibility for its own economic, social and cultural development and by intensifying its responsibility for the development of the Yugoslav socialist community as a whole.

"Infringements on the unity of the Yugoslav market and the shutting oneself off within municipalities, republics and provinces, and the slow process of pooling the labor and resources of organizations of associated labor, as well as the old method and manner of work in organizations both at the federal and republican levels, are having an adverse effect on the even faster and more consistent development of equal relations. It is, therefore, essential to ensure the further consistent functioning of the delegate system, of self-management negotiations and social agreement-seeking and of negotiations at the federal level.

It is also essential to implement the role of the federal fund for the further development of inadequately developed republics and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. It is imperative to develop self-management delegate relations in basic organizations and communities. This will fulfill the republic's responsibilities both for its own development and for the development of the whole Yugoslav community."

As a result of the consistent policy of the League of Communists of Macedonia, of sociopolitical organizations and other socialist subjective forces in Macedonia, major results have been obtained in achieving the equality of the Macedonian nation and of the Albanian and Turkish nationalities. This is the assessment made in this part of the report. The participation of the nationalities on an equal footing in all the segments of our socioeconomic and political system is being implemented. These results are also an expression of the battle for togetherness in which the Macedonian people and the nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia express the national affirmation and transformation.

"The Albanian and Turkish Nationalities in Macedonia are aware of their joint and vital link within the lasting togetherness with the Macedonian people. They assert themselves as a subject and a constituent element of our joint and united self-management community -- the Socialist Republic of Macedonia within the framework of the SFRY. They continue to participate equally in all spheres of social life and relations, attaining obvious and very important results. At the same time, they are developing their special rights and specific features in schooling and education, in the development of culture and public information in their own languages, and in the equal use of their writing and language within the overall public and social life in the municipalities in which they live."

The Macedonian nation and the nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the report then goes on to stress, most categorically and resolutely denounce the reactionary nationalistic-irredentist and counterrevolutionary activities expressed in the slogan "Kosovo -- Republic." This slogan is aimed at uniting all the Albanians in Yugoslavia. It reflects a domineering and paternalistic position of these forces in Kosovo in relations to all the other Albanians in Yugoslavia. Its aspiration is greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism for achieving so-called "Greater Albania."

"Apart from the activity of internal and external enemy forces, the report points out one of the reasons for Albanian nationalism and irredentism. This is the inadequate ideopolitical struggle of the League of Communists against all forces at odds with the ideology and policy of the League of Communists on equality, brotherhood and unity and togetherness of our nations and nationalities. In specific environments, the League of Communists has not been vigorous enough in ideopolitical differentiation with enemy forces and with protagonists of opportunism and passivity. It has not entered into a public open battle, made a formal declaration and so forth. Inadequate vigilance by the League of Communists, manifestations of forum work and activity outside real social relations, inadequate sociopolitical involvement also help explain the inadequate sociopolitical activity of other organised socialist forces in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism. This also explains the reason for inadequate preventive activity by state organs and by the system of social self-protection, among other things."

The last, fifth, chapter of the report is devoted to the role of the League of Communists in shaping and fulfilling foreign policy and international relations. In this context, relations and cooperation with all neighboring countries are assessed. They are unfolding normally "with the exception of Bulgaria and Albania because of the anti-Yugoslav policy which they are pursuing."

Albania does not formally and in a declarative way deny the existence of the Macedonian national minority in that country, but it ignores it and it does not permit it to express its Macedonian national identity. Members of the Macedonian minority in that country are exposed to crude assimilationist pressure.

On the Bulgarian side, during this period public and crude attacks have constantly been made on the constituent foundations of the SFRY and on the achievements of our revolution. The denial of the rights of the Macedonian national minority in that country has continued. So too has "the proving" of the Bulgarian character of Macedonia and of Macedonians from Greater Bulgarian positions. This also involves territorial pretensions on the SFRY.

Dolanc Greetings Speech

LD061510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Skopje, 6 May (TANJUG) -- The delegates and guests of the Eighth Macedonian League of Communists [LC] Congress were greeted by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee. Dolanc wished them successful work, emphasizing that LC republican and provincial congresses and conferences are always of great significance both for considering the general work of the LCY and for establishing the directions of ideological and political action in the continued development of our socialist revolution. I am deeply convinced, he said, that your congress will make a significant contribution to this.

Behind us is a significant stage in the struggle to strengthen the democratic practice of self-management decisionmaking, to develop the political system, to consolidate equality, brotherhood and unity between the nations and nationalities, to strengthen the economic base of associated labor, to stabilize disturbed trends of economic activity and to solve complex problems arising out of this. We have achieved significant results in all spheres but, at the same time, Dolanc emphasized, we must be conscious of the not insignificant problems, weaknesses and difficulties as well as resistance with which we are confronted in social and economic development. Openness and criticism have always strengthened the confidence of the working class and working people in the LC and its policy.

Speaking about some topical economic and other difficulties, Dolanc emphasized that all this should be analyzed critically and in detail at congresses, lessons should be drawn from them and replies should be given to burning questions and topical contradictions in our development. The prospect should be opened up for their resolution and for the stimulation of creative action by all subjective socialist forces.

This is precisely the essence of the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the LCY in society and its responsibility for (?the fate) of the revolution and the strengthening of the Yugoslav socialist community. This is the essence of the class struggle in our country today. Ideological and political unity and action capability in the LC are of essential significance for the successful completion of tasks in our current stage of development. Our unity and our own responsibility, that of all communists in the current situation is, I think, the basic condition for the effective resolution of topical social tasks. Only in this way, Dolanc emphasized, can we solve problems of development more quickly and in a better way and win the battle for economic stabilization. We must overcome a certain inertia and passiveness on the part of a number of our organizations and members and in particular instances of a discrepancy between words and deeds, of saying one thing at meetings and doing another thing in practice.

Responsibility for the development and implementation of the LCY's unified policy lies in large part precisely with the Leagues of Communists of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces. As members of the LC of this or that republic or province we, Stane Dolanc said, are also LCY members at the same time and members of this unified revolutionary organization with a unified political platform or program, and we are equally responsible for its realization.

We all know that in our society there are differing and sometimes contradictory self-management interests. We can resolve them most successfully on the bases of self-management democracy and through the delegate system.

Therefore, Dolanc emphasized, we must do even more to promote and improve cooperation, agreement-making and agreement-seeking between republics and provinces in order to resolve successfully those questions that are of joint interest. Therefore, apart from developing the political system of socialist self-management as the primary task, we must also constantly develop the greatest possible unity in action. In this way, he said, we shall be most effective in opposing all anti-self-management tendencies and eradicate more quickly and resolutely the old habits and out-of-date relations, privileges, practice, local peculiarities, egoistic tendencies and the bureaucratic and administrative resolution of social affairs. Each of our republics and provinces can be strengthened, can progress, and can be secure only within the context of Yugoslavia, and only through strengthening and promoting our socialist community as a whole.

Our working people expect above all that the 12th LCY Congress, as well as the congresses of the republics and conferences of the provinces which precede it, will ensure precisely such unity and such ideological and political action as will stimulate the whole of our society and working people to make efforts to carry out the many tasks at this stage of our development. No single question, Dolanc emphasized, should be left unanswered, no single problem should remain without our resolve to solve it and no single task should be left without clear directions for action. As communists we must confront openly and fully the challenges of the time and the epoch in which we live.

Speaking about our foreign policy, Dolanc emphasized that Yugoslavia in the last 4 years made significant efforts to reduce tension and eliminate various crisis flashpoints in the world, as well as to reduce the arms race, increase mutual trust and democratic and equitable cooperation between peoples and states and so ensure peace and security in the whole world. At the same time, we have resolutely opposed attempts at interference in internal affairs and threats to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. This, Dolanc emphasized, will remain our basic orientation in the sphere of foreign policy which cannot be changed at all. And this is Tito's path which has become the reality for all our nations and nationalities.

Assessing cooperation and relations with neighboring countries, Stane Dolanc said that we have called for the development of all forms of mutually advantageous cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria but that this cooperation is held back by Bulgaria's well-known attitude and unacceptable stand on the Macedonian nation. Yugoslavia wants to develop normal and friendly relations with Bulgaria, but it also wants the recognition of the rights of national minorities, that is, of members of the Macedonian nation, to be accepted as an essential element in the development of such relations.

With Albania we also tried to develop cooperation on the well known principles of good-neighborliness. But the Albanian leadership, as is well known, abused this in the crudest way, by interfering in our internal affairs, encouraging elements of irredentism and separatism and attempts at destroying the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. This is calculated to threaten our integrity and undermine the SFRY's constitutional order. We wish to develop economic and other bilateral cooperation with Albania on the basis of the principles of good-neighborlin ess, and we also demand this of Albania. We shall always, Stane Dolanc went on, reject resolutely and categorically all attempts at encouraging irredentism, territorial claims and other forms of undermining good-neighborly cooperation, without which there can be no peaceful or stable social development of the Balkan peoples and countries.

Foreign Affairs Commission

LD061944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Skopje, 6 May (TANJUG) -- A discussion on foreign affairs and Yugoslavia's and Macedonia's relations with neighboring countries was held this afternoon by the Commission for International Political and Economic Relations and International Cultural Cooperation.

Dzemail Vejseli, delegate of the Centar Municipality in Skopje, devoted most of his speech to Yugoslav-Albanian relations. He noted that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania had acted in a hostile and subversive manner against our country since as far back as 1948 after the Cominform resolution. This neighboring country's hostile attitude and open interference had fully manifested themselves during the hostile irredentist demonstrations in Kosovo. Vejseli said that during and after the congress of the Albanian Workers' Party, this hostile campaign manifested itself in the form of open attacks on the integrity of Yugoslavia. Then, as now, there was a full manifestation of Albania's territorial claims against those parts of Yugoslavia which are populated, among others, by Albanian nationality. The Albanian leadership has completely shut itself within its borders and Albania is "the most tightly closed country in the world," Dzemail Vejseli said. Dzemail Vejseli stressed the achievements made by the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. The results achieved in all fields of life by this one among our nationalities clearly refute all the untruths being spread by Tirana.

Ilija Topaloski, delegate from Bitola, devoted most of his speech to the deterioration of the international situation. He also spoke about the historical development of the nonaligned countries of the movement in the struggle for world peace. Vasil Kostojcinovski, delegate from Skopje, dwelt on cooperation between Macedonia's trade unions and trade union movements in neighboring countries. He positively appraised the efforts so far made within the framework of all-Yugoslav trade union cooperation with these countries. Kostojcinovski also spoke about the migration policy in the country, particularly in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and dealt with the problems in this sphere.

DRAGOSAVAC ADDRESSES VRACAR POLITICAL AKTIV

LD062312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1847 6 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- The international, sociopolitical, and economic situations, and particularly the position of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations, are the themes which Dr Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, discussed this afternoon with members of the political aktiv of the Vracar Municipality in Belgrade.

Dr Dragosavac noted that the political and economic crises in the world are becoming more acute, but that in this situation one should not lose sight of the positive changes and developments. Among these developments are the struggle for socialism, which has become a world process, and the struggle waged by a large number of peoples for liberation from colonial and all other forms of domination. He laid particular stress on the great affirmation of the Nonaligned Movement in world developments, though even the movement itself is not immune from the lack of homogeneity and from bloc influences. Speaking about the international communist and workers' movement, Dragosavac also noted that the principle of equality is difficult to establish in relations between the communist parties, and that the desire for hegemony is not alien to some of them. Yugoslavia had always been in the foremost of the struggle for the progress and quality of the socialist countries and communist parties, Dr Dragosavac said.

Dr Dragosavac said that in the course of its postwar development our country had achieved exceptionally good results in the field of material production, especially in the struggle for new social relations. He noted that the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia had demonstrated their dignity during President Tito's illness and on the occasion of his death, and that by firmly following the road of further development of socilaist, nonalinged self-managing Yugoslavia, they had given their reply to all the forecasts about a so-called "post-Tito Yugoslavia." Speaking about our economic situation, Dr Dragosavac said that this situation is closely linked with the economic processes in the world, but that to a certain extent the economic situation is also a reflection of the shortcomings of our economic policy.

He called in particular for a revision of investments and of joint and general consumption, Dr Dragosavac also said that many problems had manifested themselves in the recent period in a manner more pronounced than before, but that this did not mean that they had not existed in the past. He recalled the speech made by President Tito in Split 20 years ago, which was particularly critical of excessive investment, corruption, wastefulness, chauvinism, the spread of enemy ideology, market anomalies, and so forth. Despite all the difficulties, Dragosavac stated, the League of Communists, headed by Tito, never looked for a way outside self-management and was proved to be correct.

Though the accumulated problems cannot be resolved speedily, one should not sow defeatism or let things follow their own course, Dragosavac said. There is no environment, work organization, or activity in which there is no need for steps aimed to improve work, rationalize and economize. Of particular importance in this connection is the adequate evaluation of production and creative work and the normalization of the ratio between money and goods and the achievement of a better-balanced market. One should particularly struggle against levelling-down, against different attitudes toward the importance of consumption and work against reward without considering the results of work, against enrichment through rent and privatization of social resources, Dr Dusan Dragosavac noted among other things.

Speaking about the position of the League of Communists, Dr Dragosavac warned that the League of Communits must not identify itself at any time with the bureaucratic-technocratic structures -- a phenomenon which manifested itself in a number of environments and tended in places to become more pronounced. The League of Communists, in his words, must above all remain a Marxist party of the working class and working people. Dr Dragosavac particularly stressed that our party's tradition had always been to be closely linked with the people, and that this today remains the primary task of the League of Communists. Today, especially within the framework of the preparations for the forthcoming congress, the question poses itself about the position of the League of Communists and about its ability to be a subject in the further conduct of the revolution, Dr Dragosavac said. He went on to note that the League of Communists would only be able to achieve its role by continuing to carry out its program and by consistently struggling for the development of self-management. The League of Communists must have the role which it has been given by history and by the Constitution -- that of the guarantor of the revolutionary development of society, Dr Dragosavac said. During his talk with the political aktiv of Vracar, Dr Dragosavac also spoke about the need for employment for the young, about the constitutionally defined role of sociopolitical organizations in our country and about other issues.

POLITIKA COMMENTATOR VIEWS MARKET SHORTAGES

AU051330 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 May 82 p 11

[Blagoje Komljenovic article: "Living With Shortages"]

[Excerpts] During the past 2 years, as was not the case earlier, waves of market shortages have been changing. One could say that shortages are becoming more and more frequent and it is becoming less and less certain that they will not be repeated in future.

There are shortages of raw materials and producer goods -- this is the loudest message from work collectives. There is no foreign exchange -- this, as a reply, comes from the relevant state organs.

And citizens again are dissatisfied because there is no (or there was no) edible oil, sugar, coffee, detergents, toilet paper, electric bulbs, medicines, gasoline, coal, electricity, fodder, fertilizers...the list is endless. Various notices, announcements and information explaining the causes of shortages offer optimism but no lasting solutions. Not infrequently these announcements are also deceptive. Logically, there should not be any insufficiently well-argued and easily given disinformation even public media are not immune to these mistakes. However, as a rule, public media carry what certain official information sources say.

The undermined unity of the Yugoslav market is also a reason for numerous economic troubles, for more and more frequent shortages of goods on the market, for disproportions in prices, subsistence trade, production holdups caused by a shortage of raw materials and producer goods and frequent irregular practices.

More and more often self-managing agreements in associated labor are serving as blackmail and a means of "skill" evasion of legal norms to force higher prices, particularly of raw materials and producer goods, even in foreign exchange.

Living with shortages is not popular; it irritates citizens, makes them fed up and undermines their confidence in the system. Shortages have contributed to changed habits; people are more frequently stockpiling at home, not only for a few days but for a few months.

Things in Short Supply Most Expensive

Shortages are not only a political but also an economic problem. For, it is well-known in economics that the most expensive things are those that are in short supply. Every interventionist way of dealing with shortages, and this is happening in our country more frequently, is much more expensive (particularly if one intervenes with imports) than ensuring normal trends in production and supply. For every imported ton of detergent we can ensure enough raw materials to produce 5 tons of detergent in our own factories. Or, for every imported electric bulb we could ensure producer goods for producing three bulbs in domestic factories...

The foundations of the long-term stabilization program, which were published recently, point to great changes in the socioeconomic planning. Some people are pointing to a new economic reform. Longer-term and more stable measures are really necessary. We have made economic life too complicated, we have even moved it away from the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor and we really need a fine filter to separate clear water from sediment.

SAWPY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

LD061506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG) -- Members of the SAWPY Federal Conference committee on carrying out the Socialist Alliance's role on questions of religion and the activity of the religious communities devoted most of its time at today's session to questions of the status, activity and work of this committee. While having the appearance of a mere formal question it attracted most attention, for the practice of 3 years has demonstrated that the committee must be more autonomous, that is, directly (?linked) to the SAWPY Federal Conference and not to the SAWPY Federal Conference section for sociopolitical relations. Everyday practice, as was said at the session, demonstrates that questions of religion and the activity of religious communities has become very significant and the necessary attention must be devoted to them. The past has demonstrated the need for more careful monitoring and development of cooperation with the religious communities. Up to now, more attention has been devoted to global issues, but there has been a lack of more careful consideration of current everyday issues. Even the discussions which have taken place in the committee have rarely reached other bodies or forums of SAWPY Federal Conference activity. Also, more attention should be devoted to the question of the organization of scientific and research work in the sphere of religion. As was emphasized at the session, there is quite a lot of scientific knowledge, but it is not put sufficiently into practice.

The committee also endorsed the concept of a consultative meeting on the subject: "Topical issues relating to carrying out constitutional principles on the freedom of religion and Socialist Alliance tasks," and it is envisaged that this will be held at the beginning of autumn this year. Regarding the initiative of the faculty of law in Split, which wants to introduce postgraduate studies in the sociology of religion, it was said that this should be discussed in the Croatian Socialist Alliance and in scientific institutions.